State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........	$2 50
Daily " " " " "	6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1858. NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	....	$1 00
Do. do.	2	do............................	1 25
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Do. do.	3	months without change,.........	4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is still carrying on the business at the old established stand, and during the last two years I have filled over two thousand teeth, and found all to give entire satisfaction with the exception of five, that being the number, as far as I can ascertain. All work done by me is warranted to give satisfaction, and charges moderate.

☞ Office Front st., three doors from the corner of Market st.

JOHN H. FREEMAN.

Dec. 7, 1858. 78-6t—15-1m

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.

Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y

Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.

Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858 -31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or nocharge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1858 39-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.

Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.

Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term, 1858.

Sarah Carroll, widow of Raiford Carroll,
vs.
John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Jas. Cox and wife Mary, and others, } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that John O. Carroll is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion, it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be held pro confesso as to him.

Witness, J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of November, 1858, and of American Independence the 83d year, this the 29th of November. 1850.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.

Dec. 3, 1858. [Pr. adv. $5 62]—14-5w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.

William Smith
vs.
James J. Wortham, Isaac Jackson, } Attachment.

IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and any judgment thereon hereafter to be had unless before final judgment in this cause, the defendants shall lawfully replevy the said lands so attached, and plead to issue in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly) for the defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered up against them.

Witness, THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1858.

THOMAS L. VAIL, Cl'k.

November 18th, 1858. [Pr. fee $5 62—12-6w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D., 1858.

John D. Bellamy
vs.
Benjamin M. Williams. } Attachment.

IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the Real Estate levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and any judgment thereon hereafter to be had unless before final judgment in this cause, the defendant shall lawfully replevy the said real estate so attached, and plead to issue in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

THOMAS L. VAIL, Cl'k.

November 18th, 1858. [Pr. fee $5 62.—12-6w*

IN EQUITY—HORRY DISTRICT, S. C.

The Administratix of John Readmon,
vs.
Henry Hardy, et. al. } Bill to Marshal Assets and for Partition.

IT APPEARING to my satisfaction, that Mary E. Readmon, a party defendant to the above bill, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is, on motion of Harllee & Walsh, complainants' Solicitors, ordered, that the said defendant do appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the date of this publication, or an order pro confesso may be taken against her.

JNO. R. BEATTY, Comm. in Equity.

Commissioner's Office, Nov. 3, 1858. 12-eow3m

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of John D. Moore, at the December Term 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby, notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and those persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Dec. 14th, 1858.—16-3t OWEN ALDERMAN, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Leah Bludworth, at the December Term, 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time proscribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. J. WESTBROOK, Executor.

December 14th, 1858 16-3t*

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1859, THE COPARTnership now existing under the name and style of BLUMENTHAL & BRO., at Long Creek, will be dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the present firm will be continued by the junior partner, Samuel Blumenthal.

SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL,
JACOB BLUMENTHAL.

Dec. 17th, 1858. 16-4w.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the late firm of BLUMENTHAL & BRO., are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before the first day of February, 1859. All claims on hand after that time will be put out for collection. No exception made.

JACOB BLUMENTHAL.

Dec. 17, 1858. 17-4w.*

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDING.

MISS A. F. LUCAS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HER FRIENDS and the public, that she has rented the large building on Front street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, known as the *WASHINGTON HOUSE*, and has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of *PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.*—Her terms will be found reasonable, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 17, 1858. 16-3t

BOARD.

HAVING TAKEN THE ROCK SPRING HOTEL THE ensuing year, and engaged the services of a gentleman and his Wife, both experienced Hotel-keepers, I will receive Boarders by the month, week or day, on reasonable terms. My table will be supplied with the best the market will afford.

I have determined that the fare shall not be surpassed by any house in town. GEO. ALDERMAN.

Sept. 30th, 1858. 21-1w—5-3m*

STOVES AND GRATES,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED PATTERNS, ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.

L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.

L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. *"THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT"* entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by

L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice. L. A. HART.

Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

T. WADDILL

Has taken charge of the

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

WITH EFFICIENT AID IN THE DIFFERENT departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House daily, and the Salem Stage triweekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1858. 6-3m

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,

DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

NEGROES, LANDS, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1859, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Bladen County, about three miles from Beatty's Bridge, the following valuable property, to wit:—

Twenty-eight likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. The negroes will be sold in one lot or in families, as may be desired.

Also, at the same time and place, a valuable tract of farming and turpentine land, containing about thirty-five hundred acres, lying immediately on the waters of Black River, and having a convenient outlet to market by Steamboat navigation. The improvements on the above land consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with good negro houses, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings, with excellent water on the premises. The location is one of the most healthy in the State.

Also, a number one Turpentine Still, with a capacity of twenty-five barrels.

Also, the whole stock of horses, cattle, hogs, corn, fodder, peas, farming implements, furniture, etc., etc.

Terms, which will be accommodating, made known at sale. A. N. McDONALD.

Dec. 17th, 1858 16-ts—isor4thp

Raleigh Standard, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Charleston Courier, Augusta Constitutionalist, Mobile Tribune, Memphis Bulletin, once a week till sale. Send bills to this office immediately for collection.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent lowland Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.

September 17, 1858. 3-6m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 5th day of January next, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, at 11 o'clock, A. M., *FOUR LIKELY NEGROES*, belonging to the estate of Charles W. Nixon, deceased. Terms, six months credit, bond with approved security.

DAVID JAS. NIXON, Adm'r.

Dec 15. 85-2t-now-2tbs—16-ts*

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE RESIDENCE of the late Mr. John St. George, containing *ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY ACRES OF LAND*, about 90 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, is offered for sale. The dwelling is a two story building. On the premises are also all necessary outbuildings. The Lands are situated immediately on the Plank Road leading to Onslow county, and eleven miles from Wilmington. The soil is well adapted to the growth of *GROUND PEAS.* For particulars, apply to J. W. ST. GEORGE, on the premises, or to G. W. POLLOCK,
Post Office, Wilmington, N. C.

P. S.—If not previously disposed of at private sale, the above Lands will be sold at public auction on the premises, on the 5th day of January next.

Dec. 15, 1858. 85-3t—16-ts

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of T. H. Williams, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 29th December next, all the perishable property belonging to said deceased's Estate, consisting in part, of the following, viz: one large Timber Carriage, three Road Waggons, one Barouche, one Buggy and Harness, one Horse-Cart, Corn Sheller, Pea Nut Fan, one Straw Cutter, one Rafting Boat, one set Blacksmith's Tools, one set Cooper's Tools, Plantation and Turpentine Tools, and many other things too tedious to mention, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, &c., a fine stock of Cattle, among which are some very fine blood, Horses, Mules, Hogs and Sheep, &c. To rent 4 or 5 tasks of Box Trees, two Grist Mills, and about thirty likely negroes to hire, and some land to rent. The sale will continue from day to day until all are disposed of.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

S. H. PELL, Ex'r.

Long Creek, Nov. 29, 1858. 15-ts

FOR SALE.

2,300 ACRES of valuable *CAPE FEAR LAND.* The subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his land in the lower end of Bladen county, lying mostly on the West side of the Cape Fear River, known as *Indian Wills.* This land extends back in a body for four miles, and is traversed by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, three miles from the river. There is enough up land cleared for a three horse crop, some of which is marled. There are 250 Acres of *LOW LAND*, a two horse crop of which is cleared, and 50 acres very superior to clear. There is a *CANE PASTURE* inclosed sufficient to winter 40 head of cattle. There are five full crops of *TURPENTINE BOXES*—four of which are but little worn. There is a chance to cut one task of virgin boxes.—There is a good deal of large timber along the Railroad, and an inexhaustible queantity of small pine. There is a very eligible site for a Turpentine Distillery. Improvements are a *COMFORTABLE DWELLING*, and all necessary outhouses to accommodate 25 persons. Terms of sale will be made very accommodating, provided the payments are well secured. Persons wishing to purchase can see these Lands by calling on Dr. Gillespie, who lives near; or by addressing me at Mount Olive, Wayne county, N. C. I will visit the Land with them at any time.

Dec. 1, 1858—14-4t* JAS. G. DICKSON.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, his DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, either separately or with his *PLANTATION* and improvements. The dwelling is large and commodious, and although located upon the Plantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville, Onslow county. The Plantation consists of *ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES*, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. A large portion of this land is cleared, and the balance well timbered, and can be easily cleared and drained.

He will also either sell or rent 1,700 *ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND*, with the trees mostly boxed. This Land is situated very favorably on the New River.

His Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, and several other small places will be rented out. Purchasers can be supplied with the necessary articles on the premises.

All the above LANDS are situated on New River, and from the late improvements in the River, it now abounds in the most choice luxuries of the table—Fish, Oysters, Wild Ducks, &c., of the most choice quality, all of which are furnished in the greatest abundance, making a residence contiguous most desirable.

The above property will be exchanged for young Negroes, or sold on a credit, or for cash, as may best suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to G. J. WARD,
Nov. 23-13-tf. Jacksonville. N. C.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, will sell on time, on the first Monday in January next, if not previously disposed of, in the town of Jacksonville, a large DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, built expressly for a Tavern, with all necessary out buildings, and every thing new and neat about the premises. Also, one Still Yard with all necessary buildings on said Lot, it is immediately on the river.

Sold with the above conditions.

G. J. WARD,
R. G. WARD.

Nov. 26th, 1858 13-tf

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SALE IN DUPLIN.

IN OBEDIENCE TO SUNDRY DECREES OF THE Court of Equity for Duplin county, I will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first day of January, 1859, the following described Real Estate in said county, viz: The HOUSE and LOT in Kenansville, known as the *UNION HOTEL*, lately occupied by John D. Abernathy, deceased, and which is a popular and pleasant location in the said Village. Also, *A TRACT OF LAND* containing 200 acres, on Mill Branch, near Kenansville, where the late Mrs. Elizabeth A. Houston formerly resided, (a desirable and valuable little place.) Also, a tract of Land containing 190 acres on Limestone Creek, and formerly belonging to Margaret R. Whaley, dec'd. Also, a tract of Land containing 140 acres on the North East River, and formerly belonging to Bryan Mallard, deceased; also, a tract of Land containing 150 acres on Mathis' branch, and formerly the property of Samuel Davis, deceased; also, a tract of Land containing 75 acres on the waters of the North East, and formerly belonging to Alexander Quinn, deceased.—Terms made known at sale, which will be for the most part, bonds at six months, bearing interest.

JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Duplin Co., Oct. 29, 1858. [Pr. Adv. $12 68.] 9-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulberry, and all the other growth of wood usual on, fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE.* At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.

October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Schools.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING INstitution, located in Goldsboro', N. C., will commence on Thursday, the 6th of January, 1859.

Our location is peculiarly adapted to suit the *Eastern portions* of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina. Those who send their daughters and wards into the middle and Western sections of the State to be educated, expose them to imminent danger. For after they have passed the winter and spring in those sections, then for them to remove to the Eastern counties to spend their vacation in *June and July*, is, to say the least, very hazardous to their health. Few constitutions can sustain the sudden transition without injury. But Goldsboro' is situated just near the dividing line, having the low country on the East and the hill country on the West; and our pupils from the seaboard can safely visit their homes at any season of the year, and not be in such danger from too great change of climate. Let the people of Eastern Carolina, then, continue to sustain their own cherished institution.

Board and Tuition, including washing, lights, fuel and furnished rooms, $71 50 per session. Ornamental branches at the customary prices. Lessons in *vocal music* given without charge. For a Catalogue, address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST, President.

Dec. 10, 1858. 15-4w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRILL & PIERCE.

Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil:
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Rewards.

LOST—$10 REWARD.

ON THE CARS YESTERDAY EVENING BEtween Burgaw Station and Wilmington, or between the Passenger Depot and the Rock Spring Hotel, a common sized, black clasped Pocket Book, much worn, in which was $59 in cash and one Note of $47 on Noah Lanier, with a credit of $26 50. Also, one note against Peter Padrick, Jesse Meeks and —— Padrick, for forty dollars; date not recollected—payable to Lott W. Tippett. All persons are forewarned from trading for said papers, and the above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and its contents to me. THOMAS LEE.

Dec. 11. 82-1w—17-6w*

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.

J. H. MURPHY.

Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.

May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.

January 8th, 1858 19-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to pay his debts and move South, offers for sale the Land on which he lives, situated on Rock Fish Creek, in Duplin county. The place contains 350 acres, about 175 of which is cleared and well drained, a portion being *RICH SWAMP LAND*, producing well. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling, with seven rooms, and all necessary out-houses. If desired, the crop, stock of all kinds, Waggons, Carts, together with farming utensils, will be sold on good terms with the place. Terms moderate. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or of Dr. W. W. Lane, Wilmington. T. H. LANE.

Dec. 17, 1858. 16-1tp.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

March 25, 1858 30-10m*

For the Journal.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—

The following article from the "Norfolk Argus" contains so much good sense and truth, that I cannot forbear begging you will copy it into your paper. It is particularly adapted to this season, when our annual hiring time is near at hand, and well calculated to remind slaveholders of the evils which exist, and which are becoming great nuisances.

I am glad to see a bill has already been introduced into our Legislature for the removal of free negroes.—This is an important measure, and one in which all slaveholders must heartily join. We suffer annually a severe depreciation in the value of our slaves, by their intercourse with worthless, degraded free negroes. Yet, with their removal the evil is only partially remedied, for as great an one exists in the practice of hiring negroes their own time, or, in the words of this article, "It is, in fact, emancipating them for the year for a given price," leaving them to a fate which these few words express exactly: "He spends as little as possible upon his food and clothing, that he may save money to expend upon his vices, or pass a portion of his time in idleness. In a few years he becomes idle, intemperate, discontented and insubordinate."

It requires no illustration to shew what every one knows and feels to be a serious damage to his property, if any one who reads this requires one; however, let him take a turn around our streets an hour before day, or two hours after dark, or at any hour of the day, and he will see crowds of idle, loafing negroes congregated around shops, where it is well known liquor is sold them; or look about the corners of our streets, and see crowds basking in the sunshine, refusing to work. Our slaves see this as well as ourselves, and quite naturally are made to feel discontented with their position, requiring more labor from them. That this class of negroes (self-hirers) generally become idle, intemperate, discontented and insubordinate, every one must know. Unfortunately, the evil only commences here—they exercise a powerful influence to make others do so. My experience is, that a well worked, well-governed negro, is always contented, happy, and usually free from the vices enumerated.

SLAVEHOLDER.

From the Norfolk Argus.

Master and Slave.

The following editorial views on the relation of master and slave, were presented by us to our readers two years ago. We have been requested by several influential gentlemen residing in this District, and who are large slaveholders, to re-produce them, in the hope of bringing about at least some of the necessary reforms.

While defending our peculiar institution from the assaults of fanatics at the North, we are in danger of allowing evils to grow up among ourselves from mere neglect, which may, in the end, be more destructive than any efforts of our professed enemies.

There are none among us who propose to act with a view to the ultimate emancipation of the negro race.—All experience has shown that the black and white races cannot live together upon the same soil, on terms of equality. The black man must be the slave of the white man, whatever relation the laws may establish between them. He must either be controlled and provided for by a master, who has a property in his labor, or be oppressed and abused under the name of freedom, by the unprincipled and selfish, who have no interest in his welfare. The more entirely the slave is dependent upon the master, the more closely the interests of the two are linked together—the better it is for both. The slave should be made to feel that his welfare is involved in his master's property, and that it is his true interest to serve him honestly and faithfully. The most faithful, and at the same time the happiest servants, are those who feel that they have a property in all that belongs to their master. His goods, his family, his reputation, are in a certain sense theirs, to be kept and watched over with unwavering faithfulness. We have among us many interesting examples of this kind, but we fear that the number is decreasing. The faithful old servants who clung with such unwavering devotion to the fortunes of the families to which they belonged, rejoicing in their prosperity, suffering willingly in their reverses, proud of their good qualities and ashamed of their vices, are passing away from among us, and their places are supplied with sullen, moody, eye-servants, ever anxious to complete their task that their time may be spent in amusement, or in procuring the means of vicious indulgences. The servant comes to think his own interests are different from his master's. His mind rebels against salutary control. He claims a right to a certain degree of freedom. He is, in fact, partly emancipated, and on that account feels his bondage the more. We are in the habit of attributing this change in the character of servants to the efforts of abolitionists to make them discontented with their condition; but it would be well to enquire whether there are not other causes, nearer home, which will account for this deterioration.

Some of these causes we shall endeavor to point out. And one of these is, the hiring out of negroes. The hireling loses his interest in his master's welfare, for he sees him but seldom, and few kind offices are performed between them. He has little interest in him for whom he labors, it may be only for a single year. He has no motive for labor but to please his employer for the time being, or to escape from the punishment which his indolence and unfaithfulness might bring upon him. He soon learns the measure of his employer's forbearance, and conducts his labor accordingly. Hirelings are proverbially the worst servants, and especially those who are in the habit of changing their places from year to year. Yet there seems to be a necessity for hiring out slaves. They may be the property of minors, and it may be better even for the slaves to be hired out for a few years, than to be sold out of the family in which they have been raised. A master may for the time have more laborers than he can well employ, and it is much better that they should be hired out than maintained in idleness.

We do not think it wise or expedient that a man should invest his property in slaves for the purpose of living upon their wages. This is an abuse of the institution of slavery, and ought to be discountenanced by every good citizen.

But if slaves must of necessity be hired out, it should be done under proper regulations. The custom of hiring out by the single year should be abandoned. The longer a servant remains with his employer, the more useful he becomes, for the deeper interest he takes in his affairs. If the servant felt that he was settled for a term of years, or at least that a change was not to be made at the end of the year, he would be more anxious to please his employer. He would not be looking forward to the end of the year, under every little vexation, or imagined hard treatment, and resolving to be of as little value as possible till the connexion could be dissolved. On the other hand, the employer would take more pains in the discipline and instruction of the servant, did he feel assured of his services for a longer time. Under the present system he feels as the term of service draws near to a close, that the results of discipline will not pay for the trouble of it. Everything goes at loose ends, and the slave forms habits which render him less and less valuable every year.

Another bad practice connected with this is the allowing of slaves to choose for themselves their places of service. Negroes are like children, fond of change.—They know not when they are well treated, and are likely to choose homes where they think there will be the least restraint. The liberty of choice often keeps them in a state of discontent through the whole year, for they very soon make up their minds that at the close of it they will seek another home. The employer, if he has obtained a capable servant, and is desirous of retaining him, remits discipline and grants indulgencies as an inducement for the servant to remain with him—and the slave is ruined.

In the competition for good and capable servants it is not uncommon for employers to agree to pay them a stipulated sum, or to allow a certain portion of their time to be spent as they please; thus paying master and slave, in order to secure the services of the latter. The consequence is, that the slave rapidly deteriorates. He is allowed to feel that he has a property in his own labor, and he reasons, that if a part is accorded to him, he has a right to the whole, and he renders his services grudgingly. Indulgence renders him insubordinate and vicious, perhaps a drunkard, and the master and employer are both losers.

Masters and those who have charge of slaves to be hired out have an important duty to perform. It is their duty to see that their slaves are well fed and clothed, not over-worked, not exposed in bad weather, and properly cared for in sickness. But they cannot secure this by listening to all the complaints of the slaves, and allowing them to choose their own places. They must give their personal attention to the business, and when convinced that servants are properly treated should insist upon their remaining where they were. The employer should be assured when he hires a slave that he shall continue in his service as long as he wants him or as long as the slave is to be hired out. There will then be motives for the reciprocal duties of master and servant, and both may be benefitted by the connexion. As it is now, the employer is but half a master and the slave is half free—the very worst condition that each can be in, for faithful service on the one hand, and efficient discipline on the other.

But of all practices connected with the hiring out of slaves, the worst is to hire them to themselves. That is, to demand of them a stipulated sum for the year, which if the slave pays he may dispose of his time as he pleases. It is in fact emancipating him for the year for a given price. The result in a majority of cases is, that the slave deteriorates in morals, in habits and in health. He spends as little as possible upon his food and clothing that he may save money to expend upon his vices, or pass a portion of his time in idleness. In a few years he becomes idle, intemperate, discontented and insubordinate.

He comes to look upon his master's interests as antagonistic to his own, and regards the money which he pays to him as so much taken from him by gross injustice—while at the same time he exerts an evil influence upon all the slaves with whom he associates. No one has a right thus to indulge his slaves, for he damages his own property, while he destroys the character and happiness of his slave, and does great injury to the community.

There should be laws to put a stop to such dangerous practices, and if they were evaded, public opinion should put them down as effectually as it does unmasked abolitionism.

The Supreme Court

Will commence its winter term in this City, on Thursday, the 30th day of December. Causes will be called as follows:

Jan. 3, those from the I circuit.
" 10, " " V "
" 17, " " II "
" 24, " " III "
" 31, " " IV "
Feb. 7, " " VI and VII circuits.

Standard.

Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 14th.—At the municipal election to-day, Mr. W. Harrington, Democrat, was elected mayor, receiving 1,099 votes against 1,086 for Mr. Alonzo Smith, Republican.

Congress.—House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced the standing committees as follows:

On Elections.—Messrs. Wm. W. Boyce of South Carolina, John W. Stevenson of Kentucky, Israel Washburn, jr., of Maine, Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, Ezra Clark, jr., of Connecticut, John A. Gilmer of North Carolina, John V. Wright of Tennessee, James Wilson of Indiana, J. M. Cavanaugh of Minnesota.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. John S. Phelps of Missouri, John Letcher of Virginia, H. Winter Davis of Maryland James F. Dowdell of Alabama, Wm. A. Howard of Michigan, Martin J. Crawford of Georgia, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, W. B. McClay of New York, Henry M. Phillips of Pennsylvania.

On Claims.—Messrs. Samuel S. Marshall of Illinois, Miles Taylor of Louisiana, John C. Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Thos. G. Davidson of Louisiana, Henry C. Goodwin of New York, Sydenham Moore of Alabama, Samuel Arnold of Connecticut, Horace Maynard of Tennessee, James Jackson of Georgia.

On Commerce.—Messrs. John Cochrane of New York, John S. Millson of Virginia, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, W. Porcher Miles of South Carolina, Edward Wade of Ohio, James A. Stallworth of Alabama, George Eustis, jr., of Louisiana, James Landy of Pennsylvania, Linus B. Comins of Massachusetts.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Williamson R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, John McQueen of South Carolina, Henry Bennett, of New York, John G. Davis of Indiana, Thomas Ruffin of North Carolina, Joshua Hill of Georgia, William Montgomery of Pennsylvania, Joseph C. McKibben of California, M. R. H. Garnett of Virginia.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Wm. H. English of Indiana, Paulus Powell of Virginia, John M. Wood of Maine, Charles L. Scott of California, Valentine B. Horton of Ohio, Timothy Davis of Iowa, James Craig of Missouri, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, John D. C. Atkins of Tennessee.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Wm. O. Goode of Virginia, Thomas F. Bowie of Maryland, Edward Dodd of New York, Henry C. Burnett of Kentucky, Edward Joy Morris of Pennsylvania, Augustus R. Wright of Georgia, Sydney Dean of Connecticut, Alfred M. Scales of North Carolina, Elijah Ward of New York.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. George S. Houston of Alabama, John S. Caskie of Virginia, Mason W. Tappan of New Hampshire, Burton Craige of North Carolina, Chas. Billinghurst of Wisconsin, Miles Taylor of Louisiana, Charles Ready of Tennessee, Henry Chapman of Pennsylvania, Horace F. Clarke of New York.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. S. S. Cox of Ohio, George Taylor of New York, Isaiah D. Clawson of New Jersey, Aaron H. Cragan of New Hampshire, James Jackson of Georgia, Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, Jabez L. M. Curry of Alabama, Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Z. B. Vance of North Carolina.

On Puplic Expenditures.—Messrs. John M. Elliott of Kentucky, Henry A. Edmundson of Virginia. John Covode of Pennsylvania, Jacob R. Wortendyke of New Jersey, John M. Parker of New York, Joseph R. Cockerill of Ohio, Wm. Kellogg of Illinois, James M. Gregg of Indiana, E. P. Walton of Vermont.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. John M. Sandidge of Louisiana, Joseph C. McKibbin of California, Aaron Harlan of Ohio, William T. Avery of Tennessee, C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin, Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, George S. Hawkins of Florida, Reuben E. Fenton of New York, Chas. J. Gilman of Maine.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Wm. D. Bishop of Connecticut, Albert G. Watkins of Tennessee, Philemon Bliss of Ohio, Sherrard Clemens of Virginia, Nathaniel B. Durfee of Rhode Island, John A. Ahl of Pennsylvania, James B. Ricaud of Maryland, Henry M. Shaw of North Carolina, Stephen C. Foster of Maine.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. William G. Whiteley of Delaware, Lawrence W. Hall of Ohio, Wm. H. Kelsey of New York, John Huyler of New Jersey, Richard Mott of Ohio, James B. Foley of Indiana, James L. Gillis of Pennsylvania, R. P. Tripp of Georgia, W. H. Keim of Pennsylvania.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Alfred B. Greenwood of Arkansas, Eli S. Shorter of Alabama, Benjamin F. Leiter of Ohio, Samuel H. Woodson of Missouri, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Wm. F. Russell of New York, Charles L. Scott of California, Silas M. Burroughs of New York, Guy M. Bryan of Texas.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Charles J. Faulkner of Virginia, J. H. Savage of Tennessee, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, Benjamin Stanton of Ohio, Milledge L. Bonham of South Carolina, Samuel R. Curtis of Iowa, George H. Pendleton of Ohio, James Buffinton of Massachusetts, John J. McRae of Mississippi.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Israel T. Hatch of New York, A. G. Watkins of Tennessee, Anthony E. Roberts of Pennsylvania, Thomas F. Bowie of Maryland, Cydnor B. Tompkins of Ohio, Edward A. Warren of Arkansas, Aaron Shaw of Illinois, Albert G. Jenkins of Virginia, Eli Thayer of Mass.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Thomas S. Bocock of Va., T. B. Florence of Pennsylvania, Timothy Davis of Mass., Warren Winslow of N. C., J. L. Seward of Georgia, John Sherman of Ohio, Erastus Corning of New York, Freeman H. Morse of Maine, George S. Hawkins of Florida.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Geo. W. Hopkins of Va., James B. Clay of Kentucky, Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, William Barksdale of Mississippi, Daniel E. Sickles of New York, David Ritchie of Pennsylvania, William S. Groesbeck of Ohio, Homer E. Royce of Vermont, Lawrence O'B. Branch of North Carolina.

On Territories.—Messrs. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, William Smith of Virginia, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, James Hughes of Indiana, Felix K. Zollicoffer of Tennessee, Amos P. Granger of New York, John B. Clark of Missouri, Chauncey L. Knapp of Massachusetts, Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. John Hickman of Pennsylvania, Henry M. Shaw of North Carolina, Robert B. Hall of Massachusetts, Paul Leidy of Pennsylvania, John M. Parker of New York, Sherrard Clemens of Virginia, Nehemiah Abbott of Maine, John F. Potter of Wisconsin, John F. Farnesworth of Illinois.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Joshua H. Jewett of Kentucky, Thomas B. Florence of Pennsylvania, George R. Robbins of New Jersey, John H. Savage of Tennessee, Calvin C. Chaffee of Massachusetts, Joseph Burns of Ohio, Thomas L. Anderson of Missouri, Charles Case of Indiana, G. W. Palmer of New York.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. George W. Jones of Tennessee, Albert G. Talbott of Kentucky, Samuel J. Andrews of New York, J. C. Mason of Kentucky, John Thompson of New York. Edward A. Warren of Arkansas, D. S. Walbridge of Michigan, Isaac N. Morris of Illinois, D. W. Gooch of Massachusetts.

On Patents.—Messrs. James A. Stewart of Maryland, Wilson Reilly of Pennsylvania, John R. Edie of Pennsylvania, William E. Niblack of Indiana, William D. Brayton of Rhode Island.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina, Samuel O. Peyton of Kentucky, Edwin B. Morgan of New York, Lawrence W. Hall of Ohio, Samuel A. Purviance of Pennsylvania.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. William L. Dewart of Pennsylvania, Joseph Miller, of Ohio, Dewitt C. Leach of Michigan, Guy M. Bryan of Texas, Judson W. Sherman of New York.

On Accounts—Messrs John A. Searing of New York, Paulus Powell of Virginia, John Dick of Pennsylvania, Jacob M. Kunkle of Maryland, Francis E. Spinner of New York.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Robert Smith of Illinois, Ambrose S. Murray of New York, J. Morrison Harris of Maryland, William W. Phelps of Minnesota, Henry Waldron of Michigan.

On Engraving.—Messrs. Garnett B. Adrain of New Jersey, Israel T. Hatch of New York, Warner L. Underwood of Kentucky.

On Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Owen Jones of Pennsylvania, Jabez L. M. Curry of Alabama, John A. Bingham of Ohio, William T. Avery of Tennessee, Charles B. Hoard of New York.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. William Lawrence of Ohio, Allision White of Pennsylvania, David Kilgore of Indiana, Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland, Lucius J. Gartrell of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Wilson Reilly of Pennsylvania, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, Joseph R. Cockerill of Ohio, William Stewart of Pennsylvania, John V. Wright of Tennessee.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Jno. B. Haskin of New York, Joseph Miller of Ohio, Emory B. Pottle of New York, Paulus Powell of Virginia, Reuben Davis of Mississippi.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Albert G. Talbot of Kentucky, John H. Reagan of Texas, George W. Palmer of New York, Joseph Burns of Ohio, James B. Foley of Indiana.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Allison White of Pennsylvania, George Taylor of New York, C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin, Joseph Miller of Ohio, Abram B. Olin of New York.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Wm. H. Dimmick of Pennsylvania, Warren Winslow of North Carolina, John U. Pettit of Indiana.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Samuel A. Smith of Tennessee, Otho R. Singleton of Mississippi, Mathias H. Nichols of Ohio.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Thomas G. Davidson of Louisiana, Jas. Pike of New Hampshire.

BISHOP LYNCH AT RALEIGH.—The Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons received the following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. LYNCH:

Hon. Thos. Settle, Jr., Speaker of the House of Commons:

Sir—Allow me to tender to you personally, and through you to the members of the House of Commons, my grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks for the favor so courteously extended to me, in permitting me to lecture in their Hall. It is an evidence of that liberality, which I am sure will ever be the proudest boast of our community. As such, I shall ever remember it with pleasure.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of the respect and esteem with which I am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. N. LYNCH, D. D.
Bishop of Charleston.

Raleigh, N. C., December 10, 1858.

MURDERED IN MEXICO.—Mr. Glenn and son, Americans, of North Carolina, traveling to Monterey from the interior of Mexico, were murdered recently and robbed of some $6,000 in gold and silver.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1858.

Congress.—The Pacific Railroad.—Pensions.

In looking over the reports of the proceedings in Congress on Monday and Tuesday, we find that the main interest in the Senate centred upon the Pacific Railroad bill, and in the House on a bill giving pensions to everybody almost, in any way related to, connected with, or descended from anybody that had ever fought or offered to fight in any war, past, present or future.

There can be little question of the fact that there is a majority in the Senate, and in the House, too, in favor of some Pacific Railroad; but there is very great question as to whether any particular Pacific Railroad could get a majority. Mr. Seward wants the Road to start at a high Northerly latitude, and go directly across the continent in the North-Western track of emigration.—Mr. Ward of Texas, of course, favors the extreme Southern route through his State. Between these extremes there are several intermediate routes. If the friends of all these routes, and of all the points indicated as Eastern termini, can be got to agree—to consolidate their interests, we must confess that we see no chance of preventing the passage of almost any sort of a bill, to build almost any sort of a Road—*for military purposes!*

Then there is another cause of disagreement. Some of the Railroad advocates want any bill so amended as to provide that all the iron used on such Railroad shall be of American manufacture. The bill, as presented by Mr. Gwynn, provides for this, if American iron of the same quality can be delivered for the same price, all things included. The Protectionists and the Free Traders may not quite agree. In fact, Mr. Clingman, and some other Southern Senators lean to the admission of Railroad iron free of duty. We go so far in this direction as to agree with Mr. Clingman, that if there be any one article which it is important to make free of duty it is Railroad iron. We have before, and frequently, stated our objection to discriminations. The iron that goes to make the implements of the farmer, or the tools of the mechanic, is entitled to stand on as fair a basis as that which bears the locomotive and the train.

As for this pension business it has been run in the ground. There is no end to it, and little or no object but Buncombe; and we cannot but look upon it as rather inclining towards—well we won't say, exactly, but we think. The military service confers immortality. If a bill were passed to give so much to each of the survivors of the old French war, there would be survivors plenty, and if it extended to descendants every body's grandfather would soon be proved to have fought like a Trojan.

☞The office of State Geologist has been abolished. We do not object. We do not know any good that has resulted from the existence of such an office, at least in hands of Professor EBENEZER EMMONS, a gentleman whose name, like that of faith, is the evidence of things unseen,—at least by the people of this State. We don't know exactly where Mr. EMMONS lives, moves and has his being. But for occasional *reports* which he makes, when touched off, we should be inclined to regard EMMONS as a myth, and to question his actual existence for other purposes than the important one of drawing a salary. Professor EMMONS *may* know something about North Carolina, but North Carolina knows nothing about Professor EMMONS. We *once* got so far as to see a man that had enjoyed the felicity of seeing the "Great Unknown" who maintains so strict an incognito during his visits to different portions of the State, that there be persons, ourselves among the number, who seriously question whether he has ever really visited any part of the State, for the purpose of actual examination of any other deposit than the auriferous one supposed to exist in the State Treasury.

Some folks say that Professor EMMONS invented Deep River, or, at least, that he found out and made known to the world the richness of its mineral deposits. The practical miners who have spent time and money up there know better, and will tell you better.

Mr. EMMONS may be a very considerable person—may have been a remarkably useful officer as State Geologist, but we confess to incredulity on both points;—at any rate we have no tears to shed now. We bear his loss with patience and resignation. We can still imagine Mr. EMMONS something on the DESANTY order, waiting for despatches, a serious and self-respecting man—invisible and unapproachable, who must have made subterranean tours and examinations of the State, or penetrated into the bowels of the land in a mysterious and unaccountable manner, beyond the comprehension of mere Editors.

Then fare thee well, and if forever,
Then forever fare thee well:
If still unreturning, never
'Gainst thine absence shall our pen rebel.

Requiescat in pace.

P. S. It would appear from the report in our paper to-day, that there is some hitch about this thing, and that it has not yet been done. That is no reason why it *should* not.

☞We had the pleasure this morning of meeting our friend and Commoner, R. K. BRYAN, Esq., who has availed himself of the leave of absence granted to the members until after the First, to come home to visit his family, see to his business, and see his friends. We are happy to find Mr. Bryan's health good—much better, indeed, than we had been led to fear, from some rumors founded upon a temporary indisposition of a day or two. We anticipate the pleasure of meeting also with our Senator and other Commoner during the semi-vacation of the holidays.

Congress also stands adjourned for ten days, and the Senators and Representatives have holiday all that time. Our weekly cotemporaries throughout the country portion of the State come to us with announcements, that in order to permit the hands engaged in their offices, and so forth, to participate in the festivities, and so forth, of Christmas, and so forth, no paper will be issued that week, and so forth. Now, we envy the easy, cool way in which all this is done—we admire it none the less because of its being *inimitable*, at least, by us. We get one whole day—before and after, our nose is kept to the grind-stone. We intend, however, to be liberal this year;—inasmuch as Christmas comes on Saturday, we have come to the conclusion to give the hands in our office holiday for the next day, too. They need not come to work before Monday.

Our weekly subscribers will find no detention or omission on account of holiday or any thing else. The weekly edition of the *Journal* is now in its fifteenth year, and during that time not one paper has been missed from any cause whatever, nor has one single issue ever failed to be placed in the mail at its due time.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞ We have been not a little amused by hearing of some remarks recently made in the House of Commons, by Ex-Governor Morehead, upon a communication which appeared sometime since in the *Journal*, from an occasional, perhaps we should say, a casual correspondent. That correspondent, dating from Raleigh, and signing himself Double X. Y. gave some good sketches of certain permanent members—a good-humored sketch certainly. The Governor found out that the thing was published just in time to reach Raleigh before the taking of a certain vote, and so forth, as though intended to have some effect with members. Nothing could be farther from the fact. The communication had been delayed on the way, was not published at the time intended, and was as innocent of ulterior object as any thing could possibly be. Its very writing was unknown to us until it reached us. The Governor found quite a mare's nest.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer seizes upon and republishes with comments a semi-serious article which recently appeared in the Journal headed, "A Suggestion." For our own part we are perfectly willing to leave that article as it is without explanation or apology. We trust there are few among the readers of the Journal so dull as not to take the article as it is obviously meant, or so disingenous as to tortue its meaning for the purpose of discovering some tremendous and unheard of malice and ferocity on the part of the writer.

With the Observers motives, in its very peculiar allusion to our article, we do not care to meddle, as we fear that the attempt to characterize them, as they really appear to us, might compel us to resort to the use of harsher language than we care just now to employ. Leaving motive out of the question, however, the *Observer* assumes as a fact, that, for which it finds no warrant in the article upon which it predicates its remarks. The article in question was mainly elicited by the failure of the Fayetteville and Coalfields bill, which might easily have been seen from its tenor. However, it is a matter of perfect indifference to us whether the *Observer* thinks so or not. We do not expect it to put a favorable or a fair construction upon anything here, and indeed the tone of some of its recent effusions would lead us to suppose that it regards this unfortunate village of ours as totally given up to depravity and all manner of meanness, which is really painful, but cannot be helped; and furthermore, it seems anxious to impress upon the "rest of mankind" that the very good natured editors of the *Journal* are anxious to kill and slay, not to say eat, Legislators and other people generally. We deny the soft impeachment. We don't want to have any body killed, not even the Editors of the *Observer*, nor do we want them to precipitate their mortal bodies into the Cape Fear on account of the fishes.

The *Observer* says Wilmington used to be the pet of the State, &c. If so, why should she not now be?—Has she ceased to pay the largest tax? Has the State had to pay a cent of interest on the bonds endorsed for any of her Railroad Companies? Do not her works, alone, offer to the State dividends, and the prospect of final remuneration? So far six hundred thousand dollars is all that the State has taken in two Wilmington Roads, extending nearly three hundred and fifty miles, while in the Atlantic Road, not much over a hundred miles, she has taken something like two million and in the N. C. Central of 222 miles, she has some four millions, or nearly so. And yet we hear talk about all that Wilmington has got. Why, Fayetteville asks as much for her 45 mile Road to the Coalfields as Wilmington—"formerly the pet of the State"—has got all told.

It is the cue of sneerers and demagogues to endeavor to excite prejudice against Wilmington—to represent her as having fattened upon the spoils of the State. This is not so, as a reference to facts will show, and as has, indeed, been shown before by such reference.

☞ Our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to John Kuner for the deference he has paid to our feelings in avoiding any premature appearance on the present interesting occasion. John is a colored person, and will, we trust, continue to lie low and keep dark. No doubt Kunerism may have its charms by association with those scenes of youth when every sport could please; but *per se*, individually and on his own hook, John Kuner is a very foolish, stupid, uninteresting, tawdry, bedraggled, bad-singing, awkward dancing darkey, and the attempts at female Johns are still worse.

In some respects John reminds us of the old-time character given to the month of March;—he comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb. Or he resembles a tropical squall that comes on butt-end foremost. The first day or two John is numerous—John is a composite person—a corporation of grown up niggers, with many ribbons, some attempt at originality and a sort of song describing the grand interview between "Bo Bill" and "De Cap'n ob de Guard," the latter of whom is supposed to have rather "got" the former. Perhaps, competition which is the life of trade, starts another crowd and so the Kuner carnival progresses in a manner and style the match of which never was seen on the Corso at Rome. As the holidays progress and the crop of quarters and dimes grows light, John curtails his expenses and reduces his establishment. He appears as a corporation of half-grown Africans, still cavorting with energy, but less conspicuous and with a smaller attendance. The reduction goes on until finally John makes his last appearance for the season in the shape of a little eight-year old nigger with an unclean nose, and a piece of red calico pinned on to the protruding end of his shirt-tail—when he *has* a shirt. His forlorn attempts at dancing in front of some untenanted house, are mournful indeed and teach us a painful lesson, while they furnish us with a striking illustration of the fate of fallen greatness.

"Financial Report of the Treasurer of the Town of Wilmington."

We have before us, in the shape of an extra sheet, accompanying the *Daily Herald* of yesterday, the above interesting statement of the business and finances of the town of Wilmington, in its corporate capacity, during the last twelve months.

It exhibits in separate columns the bills of 1857 paid in 1858—the bills of 1858 paid in 1858, with each several bill and its amount stated. From this it appears that there have been paid within 1858 debts of 1857 amounting to $15,295 38; that there is due to the Town proper from taxes, assessments, market notes, advances to Town Hall, etc., a sum amounting to $52,679 96, and that the town owes or will owe by the first January in the shape of Bank Debt, money borrowed of John Dawson, Esq., salaries of Guards, etc., $26,398 27, showing a surplus in favor of Town proper of $26,281 69.

The town owes a Bank Debt in addition to the above of $17,400 for Town Hall account. Amount of Interest on Town Bonds due 1st, January, $731,50; there has been Town Bonds issued for work, etc., on Town Hall to amount of $20,900 00, leaving a balance for issue of $29,100.

Since closing the statement, Mr. Cowan has paid into the Town Treasury $1,881 12.

This is one of the most elaborate, carefully prepared and satisfactory statements of municipal finances, receipts, credits and indebtedness, that we have ever seen. It is certainly, in the language of the *Herald*, "the largest and most complete exposition of the town affairs of any that has ever been published, and to his Honor, the Mayor, much credit is due for his efforts in producing this result."

In the statement submitted, the outstanding debts of the town are stated at $150, and this, we have reason to think, is a large figure, so that, in fact, our people may be said to have the actual state of their finances laid before them to a dollar. This has been at the cost of much labor on the part of the Mayor, who has devoted himself to it with an energy and ability beyond all praise.

By the way, our neighbors of the *Herald* have "got up" the printed sheet in very good style.

The Administration of James Buchanan.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We herewith inclose a resolution unanimously adopted in a meeting of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, convened in the Hall of the House of Commons, on Friday night, the 2d inst., John S. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe, in the chair; and request that in obedience to the 2d resolution, the Standard and other Democratic papers will publish the same, to wit:

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the Administration of James Buchanan, and tender to him our thanks for his fidelity to the Constitution and the rights of the States.

Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish a copy of the resolution passed by this meeting to the N. C. Standard for publication, with the request that the Democratic newspapers of the State will copy.

ED. CANTWELL,
QUENT. BUSBEE, } Secretaries.

☞ The Internal Improvement men in South Carolina are quite excited over the defeat of the bill for extending further aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, which came up in the Senate of that State on Monday last and was defeated by a vote of 22 nays to 19 ayes. The bill proposed that the State should guarantee the bonds of the Road to the amount of $1,000,000.—An amendment was offered and adopted, reducing the amount to $500,000, and then the bill as amended was lost by three votes; so *that* work stops. The *South Carolinian*, like the widows of Ashur, is "loud in its wail," and there be much disgruntlement. Economy is the order of the day.

SHORT DAYS.—We would remind our readers, that if these be not "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year," they are at least the short days—the shortest of the year—*vide* TURNER'S N. C. Almanac. We offer this as a piece of information of which our readers can make any use they please—we charge nothing extra for it. Gas bills are quite turgid about now.

☞Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been solicited to run for Governor of Virginia, in opposition to Mr. LETCHER, but declines. Sensible man—don't want to get badly "flaxed out."

☞ The Legislature of N. C. refuses to raise the salaries of the Judges.

☞They had a Shad in Savannah (Ga.) on Monday last.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

MONDAY, Dec. 20.—SENATE.—A resolution instructing the committee on Education and the Literary Fund to consider the expediency of requiring Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools to invest surplus school funds in their hands was adopted.

The second Saturday in January was set apart for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill to prohibit the emancipation of slaves by Will and Testament. Referred.

Mr. Edney, to provide a freehold for the poor.

The bill relative to the Wilmington Light Infantry, passed its 2d and 3d reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Coalfields bill was made the special order for January 4th.

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford bill, special order for January 5th.

The bill for the distribution of small silver coins was rejected. Also, the bill to increase the salaries of Superior Court Judges—29 to 7.

The bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R., made the special order for January 6th.

The bill to prohibit Judges from exchanging Circuits was rejected.

The bill to establish the county of King, rejected.

The bill to give a majority of Directors to the individual stockholders in the Atlantic, North Carolina, and Western N. C. Roads was under discussion when the Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock.

No other business of interest.

In the HOUSE, to-day, not a single bill introduced.—Several resolutions, but none of any interest except one requesting Judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to elect Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General and Solicitors by the people.

A motion to inquire into the right of Solicitors, Postmasters, Trustees of University, Bank Directors, Railroad Directors, &c., to hold a seat in the Legislature.—It was indefinitely postponed, but I think the same will probably come up in separate resolutions, as there seems to be some feeling in the matter.

A bill to open the Yadkin River to the passage of fish, was discussed for about two hours, and then passed its 2d reading.

A bill to extend the powers of the New River Navigation Company was received from the Senate, and the rules being suspended, passed its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, a bill was taken up to incorporate the Buckhorn Navigation Company, and it passed its 3d reading.

A long debate occurred on a bill concerning the disabilities mentioned in sec. 1, chap. 65 of the Revised Code, pending a vote on which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.—SENATE.—All important business is being postponed till after the Christmas holidays.

A number of unimportant bills reported on, and a batch of engrossed bills received from the House—the latter read first time and referred.

Mr. Houston presented memorials from sundry citizens of Wilmington, relative to overpaid taxes. Referred to the Committee on claims.

The unfinished business of yesterday—the bill relative to Boards of Directors of certain Railroads, was postponed till Monday, January 3d.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear passed the third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to abolish the office of State Geologist was postponed till the 7th of January, by a vote of 34 to 6.

The special order—the bill to enlarge the powers of married women—led to an animated legal discussion between Messrs. Houston and Donnell. Mr. Donnell offered an amendment, and on motion of Mr. Houston the bill and amendment were recommitted.

In the HOUSE, to-day, but two bills were introduced, and those of no great importance. A long debate occurred on a resolution by Mr. Faribault, to inquire into the right by which Mr. Settle is charged with being a county Solicitor; Messrs. Settle, Kerr and Morehead with being Trustees of the University; Messrs. Dortch and Thompson with being Railroad Directors; Messrs. Foy and Reeves with being, or having been at the time of their election, Postmasters; and B. M. Baxter with having been, at the time of his election, Clerk and Master in Equity, for the county of Currituck.

Motions to postpone indefinitely, and to lay on the table, were rejected and the resolution passed.

The Danville Connection came up as a special order, and Mr. Morehead occupied the time until the hour of adjournment came. It will come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22d.—SENATE.—Mr. Mills offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors. Adopted.

Mr. Carmichael, a resolution relative to capital punishments—with a view to making them private.

Mr. Leach, a bill for the better regulation of the banks of the State.

The bill relative to Wills and Testaments passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to prohibit fraudulent bidding at judicial sales passed its 2d reading.

The bill to give county Courts discretion in the establishment or abolition of jury trials was rejected.

The bill to require the Clerks of Assembly to take an oath of office, was indefinitely postponed—27 to 6.

Election of Council of State.—The following gentlemen were elected: Josiah T. Granberry, Perquimans; John A. Avirett, Duplin; John L. Bridgers, Edgecombe; Jesse A. Waugh, Forsythe; Pleasant M. Powell, Richmond; Wm. J. Yates, Mecklenburg; Dr. Columbus Mills, Polk.

The Senate vote stood—for the above, 22; 11 for the opposition. The opposition ticket was as follows: Lewis Thompson, Bertie; Fred. Grist, Beaufort; Wm. F. Marsh, Pitt; A. G. Foster, Ranpolph; J. H. Pritchett, Brunswick; A. Mitchell, Wilkes; Col. W. M. Walton, Burke. Adjourned.

In the HOUSE, to-day, but two bills were introduced. One by Mr. Smallwood, to increase the public revenue.

Mr. Smith, a bill to better secure titles of land.

A number of engrossed bills were sent in from the Senate.

A resolution to release the Sheriff of Cherokee from his fine for not settling in time, produced a long discussion. It was finally passed.

The Danville Connection bill was postponed until the 2d Monday in January.

The bill to abolish the Geological Survey was postponed to the 2d Tuesday in January.

The following gentlemen were elected Council of State: J. T. Granberry, J. A. Avirett, Jno. L. Bridgers, J. A. Waugh, P. M. Powell, Wm. J. Yates and Columbus Mills.

The Whigs voted for seven others.

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Ocean Steam Navigation Company; a bill to incorporate the Kenansville Female Seminary, and a bill to incorporate the town of Kenansville, all passed their 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, a bill concerning auctioneers, was taken up and passed its 3d reading.

A bill to charter the New River Navigation Company passed its 2d reading.

The House then adjourned. But little business will be done before the end of the session. No doubt numbers of the members will visit your town, as I learn that the gentlemanly President of your Road (Hon. W. S. Ashe) has tendered them the privilege of a free ride.

For the Journal.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A correspondent at Raleigh or Washington City who makes general remarks, cannot write "*in limine*" and keep you posted up to the day, with every detail: the attempt would needlessly fatigue him and be wearisome to your readers. The rapid record must be left to the regular reporter, who gives it quite faithfully, although "currente calamo." I propose therefore to give you another missive, and if I am not up to date precisely, I may presume upon furnishing it in such shape and scope as will probably prove of equal interest to the condensed record.

The papers here have said but little about the caucus meeting which passed two resolutions endorsing and praising the present Administration. In the first place, it is alleged that the meeting was called by some indiscreet friends of Mr. Douglas, with a view to compliment and congratulate him upon his late success in Illinois, a success they believe, could not have been achieved by any other living statesman. The event proved they were more zealous as friends of the Little Giant, than wise as democrats. When the caucus convened, there were numbers present, who, even if they admired Mr. Douglass, would rather that body should take a prudent direction, than be carried away by an indiscretion in the form of an ovation to him. They saw, as every reflecting person must see, that any public demonstration just at this *particular juncture*, with the sole object and design of flattering the distinguished Senator, would be tantamount to an open declaration against, if not a rebuke to, the Administration. Seeing this, the meeting was turned into one of simple compliment to Mr. Buchanan and his coadjutors of the cabinet. This was exactly as it ought to have been. There is no call just now for any public manifestation in this State favorable to Mr. Douglas. No matter how sincerely he may be admired, nor how warmly he may be esteemed, there is nothing in the present aspect of affairs, rendering it necessary to our success as a party nor to our consistency as democrats, to get up a Douglas demonstration. The presence "in propria persona" of Mr. D. in several Southern States has very naturally excited considerable enthusiasm in his behalf, but there is no such excitant in Raleigh.

Do not infer from all this, that the friends of Mr. Douglas are scarce in this City. They are neither few nor obscure; and many of them at that meeting, voted down the Douglas movement and for the action which was had. It would astonish you to know the full extent of the Douglas feeling here, a feeling however kept in abeyance to the obligations of party. And let me assure you, that it is not held that a person disfranchises himself of any of the privileges or renounces any of the duties of democracy, on account of the fervor of his admiration for Mr. Douglas. Persons *violently* opposed to him may as well prepare their minds and their complacency for his increasing popularity; already his warmer and more sanguine friends begin to ask, "which is the greater departure from the strict canons of our party, *his* views of the Kansas question and Dred Scott decision, or *Mr. Buchanan's* ideas of a Tariff and latitudinous expansion of the constitution so as to embrace the construction of the Pacific Railroad?" For the writer's part, the views of neither on said issues are palatable to him; but while this is the fact, and while he (as all good democrats must,) disapproves the mention of gentlemen's names in connection with the Presidency so early as this, he is not prepared to fulminate denunciations of Mr. Douglas.

You have discovered that there is a general disinclination among members of the Legislature, to vote for Railroad schemes in any quarter: and the truth is, members are about half right, unless there were greater development of the States' means from Railroads already constructed and a greater disposition to raise the taxes "*pari passu*," with the States' enhanced obligations on Internal Improvement account. As regards the Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad, members have heard, with what truth I am not aware, that there is not that state of preparedness at the Northern terminus of the road, which should be, when State aid is invoked. It is declared that persons more deeply interested in the mines than in the road are calling upon Hercules, without the due exercise of their own muscles at the wheels.

You are doubtless amused at the novelty of a decision just arrived at in regard to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who is declared entitled to his seat. It appears from the decisions, that ministers of the gospel are not referred to by the Constitution, unless *on pay*. Mr. Taylor, being a disinterested and voluntary vicar of Christ, spurning emolument or fee in the holy cause, is, by virtue of such services, not included in ordinary lists of clergymen. I am not hereby satirizing nor censuring the Legislature, for I believe they showed good sense in the discrimination. According to this precedent, the ministers among our good friends, the Ironsides or Primitive Baptists, are eligible to seats in the Legislature. By the way, Haywood's speech in defence of his right to a seat, was a masterly effort, and worthy the reputation of his illustrious father. The main point made, or sought to be made, was that the Court of Equity was not a Court of Record; and Mr. Haywood did some bold, striking and eloquent special pleading to sustain that view, but the opposite side shewed quite conclusively that it is a Court of Record, &c., and he is ousted.

The manly, independent and fearless course of the *Journal*, in being among the very first to dissent from the positions of the President's message, in regard to the tariff and the Pacific Railroad, has met with merited commendation from every Democrat under whose observation it has fallen. No person, however elevated and influential his position, should be permitted to tamper with the cherished landmarks of the party. A difference about some abstract and unimportant new issue may be tolerated, but to do away with, at a single dash of the pen, some radical measure, some cardinal principle, is more than the entire party, much less a single individual, ought to undertake.

DOUBLE X. Y.

John E. Owens and the Apprentice.

Owens, the popular comedian of Placide's Varieties, is a good story teller. Two of his tales, the readers of the Picayune may remember, were related in our columns a year or so ago, that about his meeting with Barney Williams (slightly Frenchified) in Paris, and that about the New York cabman, who took him (Owens) for a Frenchman. The story of the evidence he gave in one of our courts, when called upon to describe the costume of the fat boy in the farce, "made a great laugh at the time," as may be recollected.

Owens is not only funny himself, (as Falstaff boasted,) but he is also the cause that fun is in others. He was playing an engagement at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, last summer, and was despatched by the manager to perform for a week in one of the interior towns of Western Massachusetts. One day, while sojourning there, a plain spoken, good natured son of the soil came up to him, as he was enjoying his after breakfast cigar, and addressed him thus:

"I say, 'Squire, ain't you the player chap that I see in the theayter, last night, acting out the funny feller so 'cute?"

That part alluded to was *Solon Shingle*, in "The People's Lawyer."

"Well," replied John, with that bland smile of his, "I guess I am."

"I thought so," said the farmer. "Now I've been a good many times to the theayter, when I've been down to Boston, and seen a hull lot of folks playin' all sorts of funny parts, but I never seen any one on 'em who could come any wheres near you, 'Squire! You dew take the rag off 'o the bush, acting out a funny feller, and no mistake!"

The comedian evinced his deep sense of the compliment paid him by a graceful touch of his hat; and his new friend proceeded:

"I never did larf so much in all my born days; and so did my wife, and as to my darter, Matilda Jane, I thought she would have bust. I wonder, 'Squire, if you could not larn our Sam to act. He's a 'cute sort of a chap, and is up to all sorts of queer goings on.—Ain't nobody 't don't snicker right eout, every time they see him, in his tantrums. I guees he'd make a funny actor, jest like you, 'Squire, if he only had a chance. 'Spose you couldn't give him a chance, could you? If you'd only let him try his hand a while, shouldn't mind bindin' him eout as a 'prentice to the play actin' business, and not charge you much, nother; only take good care on him, and don't let him get into mischief. Fact is, 'Squire, I think that boy 'd just suit you, *for he's a kind of naytral d—d fool enny heow!*"

John slightly intimated that he was not, just now, in want of any apprentice at the play-actin' business.

N. O. Picayune.

THE "WANDERER'S" CARGO.—The Augusta, Ga., Dispatch says that 227 of the Africans recently landed at Brunswick, Ga., were brought up and landed three miles below that city on the South Carolina side of the river. The Wanderer, says the Dispatch, only acted as the decoy, bringing 120 slaves herself and the other vessel 300. It adds that this is the third cargo landed in Georgia by the same company in the last six months.

MARRIAGE OF KINDRED.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia, by a vote of fifty-six to fifty-two, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins, under a severe penalty, and cutting off the inheritance of issue. The preamble to the bill asserts that many deformations of mind and body are of congenial origin, from the practice of near kindred intermarrying with each other.

[Telegraph from Halifax Dec. 16th.]

ENGLAND.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., arrived here at ten o'clock this evening.—Her dates are one week later than those already received. She encountered strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamship Indian Empire rached Broadhaven, county Mayo, on the 26th ultimo. All well on board, but her fuel was exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and wood-work were consumed; she was also short of provisions. The ship laid to for a week within one or two days' steaming of Galway, during two furious storms.

The *London Times* had denounced official corruption, which it alleges exists in the United States, as an argument against the proposed adoption of universal suffrage. It likewise draws a similar lesson from the Canada system.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says it is asserted in political circles that the British cabinet has sent a circular to all the European governments, stating in the most explicit terms that it does not share by any means the views stated in Sir John Young's despatches, surreptitiously obtained and lately published, respecting Ionian island.

An influential meeting of gentlemen connected with the corn trade has been held at Liverpool. Resolutions were adopted in favor of making the weight of 100 lbs. the standard weight in all sales of grain, flour, and wheat. It was proposed to adopt the system throughout England on the 1st of February.

Much anxiety was felt for the troop-ship Bombay, with about 300 soldiers on board, bound for India. The ship was dismasted, and lost some of her crew as she was proceeding round to Cork for additional troops.—She was afterwards seen battling against the storm in a most distressed condition, but still making good headway under jury-masts for Plymouth.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had issued a proclamation against ribbonism and other secret societies.

The English funds had been depressed. Montalembert's pardon caused a slight improvement, but they again relapsed. Money continued quite abundant and easy. At Hamburg the rate of discount had declined to 2 1-2 per cent. Atlantic telegraph shares had declined to £258 to £280.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of the 2d instant announces that, in consequence of the anniversary of the 2d of December, the Emperor relieves M. de Montelembert from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him. The London Times claims this act as a triumph of the English press; but at the same time, censures the Emperor for numerous instances of vacilating that he has displayed.

Subscriptions to the M. Lesseppo Suez canal project had closed. The amount subscribed exceeded the sum required. The formation of the company would be proceeded with. The Chamber of Commerce of Paris voted a subscription for the canal.

The monthly settlement of the Paris Bourse went off very heavily, and the funds declined 3 per cent. They closed on the 3d inst. at 74f.

M. de Montelembert writes to the *Moniteur* to the following effect: "I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France up to the present time has had a right to remit a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in the right, and I do not accept the pardon. I beg you, and, if necessary, demand you, to insert this."

A letter from Montalembert to the Archbishop of Paris, published in the *Independence Belge*, declines the Archbishop's intercession for a remission of the penalty,

THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, in allusion to the attempt of Russia to purchase the principality of Moraco, says, that during the late war the principality was ceded to the United States, but that the convention was never ratified because some of the European governments entered a protest against the transaction.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The Calcutta mails of October 23, and the Hong-Kong mails of October 13, reached England on the 28th ult. The typhoon at Swatow was of unprecedented violence, laying houses and everything in ruins, and driving vessels high on land. About 3,000 Chinese were drowned, and also several Europeans.

The Cochin Chinese were concentrating 100,000 men around the capital against the French and Spanish forces.

Commissioner Reed and Baron Gros were at Japan.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of November 9 had been telegraphed from Malta. The campaign commenced on the 18th October. The rebels had been dislodged from many strongholds. Seven engagements are reported, each resulting in victory on the British side, and heavy losses to the enemy. On the 30th the rebels were defeated near Nevan Poor; on the 31st the fort of Berwha was taken by storm, and on the same day the strong fort of Borra was captured; on the 23d a detachment was assailed by a thousand rebels; but they were repulsed with the loss of men and guns. On the 27th the fort of Roheo was taken, and on the 29th Benes Madho, with twenty thousand men, was captured, with loss.—Tautia Topee was a fugitive, his forces having been routed with the loss of all their guns, and six hundred killed.

Important Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President has sent to Congress, but it was not presented to-day, a message covering an official report of the recent boarding of the steamer *Washington*, at San Juan.

It is understood that the President in this communication does not make a recommendation as to the course to be pursued, but merely introduces the subject to the notice of Congress in an official manner.

The Report contains the correspondence of Com. McIntosh, who says in effect, that when the British officers boarded the *Washington* he (Com. McIntosh) called on Oldham for explanations. The latter disclaimed all intention to search, but said he had boarded her to get the news, and see an English officer who was known to be aboard as a passenger. That his visit was no departure from the usual custom. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and his secretary explained the matter in a similar way—the latter remarking that the Right of Search had been abandoned.

Com. McIntosh thinks the explanation was satisfactory, fair and frank.

In the course of the correspondence, it appears that England exercises the right of Protectorate only over the Mosquito Kingdom.

The people of Greytown held a meeting on the arrival of the *Washington*, and asked Ouseley to assist them in maintaining their integrity, and he replied that the subject should receive consideration from the proper quarter.

The Fleet Surgeon reports Com. McIntosh unfit for duty in consequence of sickness.

Trial of Alleged Slave Traders.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 20.—The Savannah Republican, of this morning, briefly reports the proceedings in the case of the crew of the yacht Wanderer, which vessel recently landed a cargo of slaves in Georgia. On Saturday, the prosecution was vigorous by District Attorney Ganahl, assisted by Henry R. Jackson. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. Lloyd and Owens. Two witnesses, Dr. Hazelhurst, of Brunswick and Collector Mabry, of Darien, were examined. Dr. Hazelhurst testified professionally to having attended the negroes at Jeckyl Island. They appeared to be freshly imported and unable to understand English. Mr. Mabry testified that the yacht Wanderer, had no appearance of being a slaver. The prisoners were remanded.

A large number of witnesses have been subpœnied from different portions of the coast of the State, and the trial will probably occupy several weeks.

It is generally admitted that the Wanderer brought no Africans, but that the ship which brought them was scuttled and sunk.

Later from Mexico and Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana, arrived here to-night. Judge Douglas stopped at Havana.

The Black Warrior brings later dates from Mexico.—The Spanish-Mexican imbroglio has been settled; Governor Garza having refunded all the moneys which had been obtained from Spanish subjects as forced loans, and the present government of Mexico having acceded to all the Spanish demands.

At Havana sugars were firm and unchanged. Molasses, new clayed on the coast, 4 rials; Muscovado, 5 rials. Exchange were firm and unchanged. Freights are dull.

The Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, December 21.—The yacht *Wanderer* was brought up to the city to-day, in charge of the U. S. Revenue cutter *Dobbin*, to await the result of the legal examination in progress before the U. S. Commissioner.

ANTI-BAD-LUCK SOCIETY.—A society has lately been formed at Bordeaux to put down the superstitions of evil omens. As everybody knows, it is bad luck to begin anything on Friday—or to sit down at a table with thirteen—or to balance your chair on one leg, or to spill salt between yourself and friend. The new society proposes to have regular dinners on Fridays, to have just thirteen guests, and to turn chairs on one leg and spill salt all around before commencing. In one whole year during which ill-luck has thus been defied, no single fatality has occurred to any member.

Convention at Long Creek Bridge, Saturday the 18th December, 1858.

According to previous notice there assembled a very respectable portion of the citizens residing within the limits of the proposed new county of Lillington. The Convention was called to order by appointing Owen Alderman, President, and James Garrason and Michael Register Vice Presidents, and S. H. Bell and Dr. Jas. F. Simpson Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee consisting of one from each district of the proposed new county, was appointed to draw up and present resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention; the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: For Upper Black River, Owen Fennell; Lower Black River, Joel L. Moore; Long Creek, Dr. S. S. Satchwell; Rocky Point, John H. Sauls; South Washington, John D. Powers; Piney Woods, C. W. Murphy; Cane Tuck, J. W. Pridgen.—The Committee retired.

During their absence, the Convention was addressed in earnest and stirring speeches by Messrs. John Larkins, John H. Murphy, Patrick Montague, James Garrason, Owen Alderman and others, all taking strong ground in favor of the new county as proposed. The Committee returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions. The adoption of the preamble and resolutions was advocated at length by a speech from Dr. S. S. Satchwell. They were also supported in a speech from John D. Powers, Esq. They were then put to the Convention and unanimously adopted with the exception of one dissenting voice to the fourth resolution.

WHEREAS, The people are the source of all power, and it is secured to them by their own enacment to judge for themselves of their own public, as well as private affairs, and to change in a constitutional way, laws binding upon them, whenever they deem it proper so to do. If laws become in their opinion grievous and burdensome, they have an inalienable right, and it is their duty, to remove them through the constituted authorities. And,

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Convention that there are burdens and grievances borne and suffered by a large number of the people of New Hanover, resulting from the present organization of the county, and set forth to some extent in a petition to the General Assembly to divide the county, which would be removed by the asked-for division of the same. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention reiterates the complaints set forth in said petition, and believes it right and expedient that a new county should be made out of that portion of New Hanover, consisting of the districts of Cane Tuck, Upper Black River, Lower Black River, Piney Woods, South Washington, Long Creek and Rocky Point.

Resolved, That we believe a majority of the people embraced in said portion of New Hanover, are in favor of such a change, and that we will use all honorable means to carry out their wishes.

Resolved, That although all believe a very decided majority of the people within the proposed new county are in its favor; yet out of respect to those who differ with us, and in order to the adoption of a measure of deciding, which none can reasonably object to, we respectfully request our representatives, in the Legislature from this county, to use their influence to have the matter referred by the Legislature to the voters in the said new county as proposed, to ratify or reject the bill, general and supplementary, which we trust the present Legislature will pass, constituting the said new county of Lillington, leaving out Holly Shelter district, unless her citizens indicate a desire to be in the new county.

Resolved, That we believe the selection of a site for the public buildings, in case a new county is established, should also be referred for decision to the voters in its boundaries, believing that they are most competent to decide as to the best and most convenient place.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be sent to each of our Representatives in the Legislature from this county, also, that a copy be sent to the Wilminton "*Journal*" and "*Herald*" for publication. It was also

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties.

OWEN ALDERMAN, President.
JAMES GARRASON,
MICHAEL REGISTER, } Vice Pesidents.
S. H. BELL,
Dr. J. F. SIMPSON, } Secretaries.

A Plea for the North.

We are going to write an article in favor of the North.

The absurd attempt of two nations to live together under a common government, injures the North too, as well as the South: but the sort of injury is different. The Union while it lasts puts money in both pockets of the North, and hurts only its feeling and moral sentiments. We shall do ourselves the violence to admit (for the sake of argument) that all that benevolent moral sentiment of our Northern brethren is sincere and unaffected—that the people of the North do seriously feel the legal sanction of slavery and slave-holding to be a blot on the honor of their country. Consider, then, their hard case: they profoundly feel that a man ought not to be a chattel; yet they help to support a Federal Government, and are amenable to the jurisdiction of a Supreme judiciary, which affirms that shocking principle, and acts upon it, and compels *them* to act upon it. They are made by law hunters and captors of fugitive slaves: they are compelled by law to tolerate a system which is based upon total indifference (theoretical indifference at least) as to whether the common Territories of the Republic shall be abodes and strongholds of the "Slave Power" or not. This is all very hard; how can our Northern brethren meet the reproving gaze of the nineteeth century? How can they maintain *their friendly relations with the civilized* world, under these circumstances? We would be inclined most respectfully to urge upon them a remedy for all this, the only practical and sufficient remedy we are aware of, namely the dissolution of the Union—but for one consideration—the Union pays them for all these humiliations; and it is generally believed that our Northern brethren are always prepared to submit to humiliation, and even to sacrifice or put in abeyance their sacred moral sentiments, for a pecuniary consideration.

Even as to that "wild theory"—that Southern planters ought to be allowed to purchase their field hands in the cheapest market, that is in Africa, where field hands grow, it is held by many that the Northern philanthropists will not vehemently oppose this measure, seeing that, however revolting to their moral sense, it is certain to be highly profitable to their business houses. In fact, the multiplication of slaves at the South would be more beneficial to Northerners than even to the Southern planters themselves; and some satrical, sardonic and irreverent politicians do say that when this question of the African slave-trade shall be fully opened and discussed before the people, it will find more warm advocates at the North than at the South.

This is unhandsome and illiberal: it assumes *that* our Northern brethren are more influenced by considerations of trade and traffic than by principles of morality and sentimentality. To the suspicious mind there might seem some reason in this illiberal inference; for undoubtedly Northern philanthropists make a good thing of the negro and negro productions. Their ships are freighted, their warehouses are filled by the slave-power; and the civilized world begins to surmise that they submit to the black blot on the escutcheon of their country because it pays. Worse than this, the civilized world begins to suspect that their horror of slavery is a mere pretence—that they prefer freights and commissions to "human freedom!"—and that their sectional quarrel with the South must be rather (indeed solely and exclusively) for political power and government plunder.

There is one way in which the North can relieve itself from all these unpleasant surmises, and from the humiliation of being made not only a consenting party to such a system, but a baliff, a police officer and calaboose keeper for the Slave Power;—it is to secede from the Union.

There is one other mode in which they might possibly save their dignity, their feeling, and their moral sentiment—and we can think of no third way—it is to conquer the South by force of arms. If they think they can do *that*, one can understand why they contiue in the Union.

There are many hard, home hits in the above article, and yet with the general tone of it, we are not prepared to agree. We are not prepared to be disunionists *per se*—the South is not—nay, South Carolina herself is not. Then, what is the use in talking of what people don't really mean or intend. We don't like anything that is not real.

CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY GALLANT.—Detective Stevenson on Saturday afternoon arrested in Broadway Wm. H. White, the man who, about six weeks ago, abandoned his wife and family at Hartford, Conn., and ran off with a Miss Platt, a girl of 17 years of age, who resided in that city with her parents. After leaving home the fugitives went to Washington, D. C., where they were seen by Senator Dixon, who knowing the parties, telegraphed to the father of the young lady for an explanation, but before an answer was returned, White and the girl took the cars for this city. Here White put up at a boarding house, but soon abandoned the lady and disappeared. Miss Platt wrote to her father, asking to be forgiven, and he came to this city on Saturday and took her home. Fortunately, on the same day, White was arrested, and he was conveyed to Hartford on the same train by Sheriff Chamberlain of that city, there to answer to the authorities for his conduct.

"Let them learn first," says Paul, "to show religion at home." Religion begins in the family. One of the holiest sanctuaries on earth is home. The family altar is more venerable than any altar in the cathedral. The education of the soul for eternity, begins by the fireside. The principle of love, which is carried through the universe is first unfolded in the family.

"My dear, what is the matter with puss? See how she swells her tail and arches her back at the sausage I gave her that was left on the plate." "Oh, that is nothing; she merely scents old Towser in it."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23d, 1858.—The Senate, on yesterday, confirmed the re-appointment of Col. Jas. T. Miller, as Collector for the Port of Wilmington, and Mr. Gibble as Collector for the Port of Beaufort, in Carteret county, N. C.; also, the appointment of H. R. Nixon, Esq., as Surveyor for the Port of Wilmington, vice Wm. B. Flanner, Esq., resigned.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22d—P. M.—Breadstuffs firm.—Wheat generally closed at an advance of 2 a 5 cents per bushel; southern red, $1 22 a $1 25; white $1 37 a $1 40 per bushel. Corn firm—new white, 75 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine steady at 48½ cents per gallon. Rosin firm at $1 55 per bbl.

The Civil War in Mexico.

The Attack on the City of Mexico—Battle of the 14th of October.

Col. Mejia, of the Liberal party, has written the following account of the attack made by the Liberals on the City of Mexico on the 14th October:

BATTLE ON OCTOBER 14.—On the evening of the 14th, the announcement was brought in that a large body of Liberals had taken Tacabuya, a small town, three miles from the capital, and that they were preparing to attack. I immediately left in the railroad for Tacubaya to urge them to attack the city at once; for arriving about 7 o'clock, I found Gen. Blanco in command of the united forces of New Leon, Michocan and Mexico, in all about 2500, and eleven small pieces of artillery, the largest a four-pounder, and one twelve-pound howitzer. The city was at that time garrisoned by 1700 men of the line, and 42 pieces of artillery; the smallest of these twelve-pounders; there were beside these 1600 police, well armed and efficient men.

About 7 o'clock next morning, I was sent by Gen. Blanco to demand the surrender of Chapultepec, which was necessary to hold to protect our rear, hoping that Zuloaga would not be inhuman enough to expose the boys of the military academy stationed there. After sounding a parley in vain, I advanced with the riflemen of Vidaurri and reconnoitred. Finding there was but a small force, and that they seemed occupied carrying away some guns, I ordered a charge, on which they retreated, leaving the material behind them. The cadets had been withdrawn at daylight. After leaving a garrison of 200 men, one division marched on by the causeway of San Cosme and American burying-ground, and a detachment of 200 men under Gen. Valle to attack the opposite side of the city, and call off the attention, both attacks to be made simultaneously. By some unaccountable mistake this did not take place.

Gen. Blanco commanded the main body in person, the riflemen of the North leading the advance, under Col. Escobedo, a gallant fellow. The engagement commenced about 10 o'clock. The first position was taken in the morning by Escobedo's men, and there were taken, to our astonishment, sixteen cadets prisoners, and ten more killed before they would surrender. By this time the brigade from Michoacan, under Gen. Pinzon, came up, and charging in column, took a church which was desperately defended to the last. By this time we found the enemy had planted a battery of four heavy guns in the Garita (a door of the city,) two thirty-two pounder howitzers, and two 24 field guns.

On the house tops were four mountain howitzers, which operated on us as soon as we returned out of an angle of the aqueduct. Here the battle became general. Our troops deployed in a line across the aqueduct and a road which led at right angles toward the railroad. The enemy were posted in force at the Garita, adjoining houses and Military Hospital. Several times our men were ordered to charge the battery, but were mowed down, as the battery completely enfiladed the causeway. Nothing was heard of the other detachment, and whilst a flank movement was attempted, our troops, in a line, kept up a brisk fire against their position, which did the enemy a great deal of injury.

About this time the enemy brought up 500 cavalry, under the notorious Spaniard, Gen. Parez Gomez, and planted two mountain howitzers within eighty yards of our position, which began shelling. Immediately a charge was ordered on these pieces, and at the same time their cavalry charged gallantly, but were repulsed with loss, and we took one howitzer, and spiked the other.—About this time, one o'clock, a report was received to the effect that the other detachment had been cut up, to a man. Some one ordered a retreat, and when perceived by Gen. Blanco, it was too late to countermand it. To sum up, we carried three positions, took one piece, spiked another, took 80 prisoners and 110 muskets. The cadets were immediately released. That night we retreated five miles towards the village of Remedois. All that night we heard the cannon booming in the city. The next morning a report reached us that our detachment were holding a position, and it was determined to march to their aid. When about starting, an officer joined us, informing us that the remnant of the detachment were coming up.

In an hour they joined us. It appears that the detachments on leaving us took by mistake a cross-road, which led them some distance from their route, and delayed their attack. They entered the city by the canal about two o'clock. When debouching from the street that leads from the bull-pen to the plaza of San Pablo, they were charged by a column of cavalry, and, after a brisk fight, it was repulsed with great loss. Our forces immediately took the Church of San Pablo, within a few hundred yards of the Palace. The detachments were greatly reduced by the fight in the plaza, but still sent a few men to take another church. These were cut up and taken prisoners. The populace in large numbers demanded arms, but there were none to give them but those of the killed and wounded of our party, and many citizens perished. Artillery and infantry were immediately sent against them, and two howitzers from the palace, and one from the hospital, shelled them continually. They repulsed every attack, and held their own until eight o'clock, when, boring a hole in the wall of the grave-yard, they retired without being followed. At the commencement of the cavalry charge, General Valle was wounded in the stomach. The loss on our side was over 180 killed and wounded.

TOBACCO AND RUM IN THE NEXT WORLD—HOW THE SPIRITS GET THEIR LIQUOR.—In a lecture at Dodworth's Hall, on Saturday evening, Judge Edmonds said of spirits in the next world:

Two men passed into the spiritual world exactly as they lived here. I once had a spirit come to me who had been addicted to the use of tobacco, and the first want he experienced on entering into a spiritual existence was a desire for that. I had an interview with a spirit who was a drunkard while living here, and he asked me for drink. I asked, "What good would ardent spirits do you now?" and he said "I can drink it through you." If we cultivate bigotry here, we will possess it hereafter. My grand father believed that every one of his friends would be lost except himself, at the time I was a boy. I conversed with him forty years afterwards, when he had died, and he still inherited the opinion.

I knew of an instance in which two nuns died. One of them had exerted herself to do good while here, and the other had held firmly to the doctrines of her church and rested her hopes on that alone. One was ushered into light and happiness, while the other was not. If a man dies who has lived in splendor and selfishness here, he is taken to a place with others who are also selfish, after his death. He is not however, to be there forever—the day of his redemption must come. We are often surrounded by hundreds of thousands of spirits. When for instance, we find a sudden temptation to do wrong, it is some spirit who is near us that offers the temptation. Whenever a spirit returns to earth, it comes with all the propensities that characterized it when it lived here. If it talked with an Irish brogue, it will retain it; if it be innocent, it talks as an innocent person.

MR. DOUGLAS ON SOUTHERN ACQUISITION.—Mr. Douglas has been having a kind of popular ovation in Southern cities. In New Orleans recently, he, by invitation, addressed a large meeting on Southern acquisitions. He spoke of the acquisition of Cuba as a necessity of our progress, but a question of time. The same, he said, was true of Central America, and Mexico. He spoke in strong terms against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and related a conversation that once took place between Mr. Bulwer and himself, at Washington, on the subject of the Central American treaty:

"Mr. Bulwer said he thought the treaty a good one, because it was reciprocal; the two contracting countries had equal privileges. 'I agreed,' said Mr. Douglas, 'to consider the treaty a good one, if I could have a little amendment added to it.' 'What is that?' asked Mr. Bulwer. 'Why,' said I, 'the treaty secures equal rights to Great Britain and the United States in Central America, and after Central America I would have inserted the word and Asia.' 'But,' said he, 'you have no interest in Asia.' Said I, 'you have none in Central America.' 'But,' says he again, 'you have no right in Asia.' 'Very well,' I replied, 'and we don't mean that Great Britain shall ever establish any right in Central America.'" [Cheers and laughter.]

The Rich Country Gal and the Wicked City Chap.

The following, which appears in a Buffalo paper, completely "combs down" and lays out "Villikins and his Dinah." We commend it to all "lovyers" of the sentimental. It is painfully, harrowingly pathetic:

EAST HAMBURG, Sep. 2, 1858.

Mistur edditur the following sad verses was rit for another newspaper But as the owner of the paper is a cuzzin of the unfortunite female mentioned belo He don't want to insurt. If you print it you will hear from me again the verse is literally True:

Its all of a Rich county Gal that I know
she plays the According the Melojum also
With cheeks red as roses and Teeth white as snows
she looks like an angel as Milliken she goes
ri tu ral li lu ral li la.

Thar was a Young feller from the city he cum
he tried to entice her to leve her swete hum.
he gave her a Lockit he gave her a ring
And Black nigger Melloyds tried for to Sing
ri tu ral li lu ral li la.

On one Sunday Evening her father says he
I want you to leave off this youth's company
of them counter Jumpers I pray you beware
you will Find them desateful I vow & declare
ri tu ral li lu ral li la.

Then the Damsel she cried & the damsel she wept
She took to reading Novels when she ought to have slept
She left her Melojun and According also
& a little while she crazy did go
ri tu ral li lu ral li la.

MORRIL.

now all ye pretty Maidens that a lessen would lurn
beware of these Dandys and their Company spurn
if you would not git ravin crazy also
When they come to humbug just tell them to go
ri tu ral li lu ral li la.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

Terrible Affray—Man Shot.

WELDON, N. C., Dec. 18.

Ed. Express:—Yesterday evening, just about the time the train reached Dudley Depot, from Wilmington, two men named Fadlock and Richard Hatch, who had been previously engaged in a difficulty, met at the Dudley Station, when the quarrel was renewed. Hatch collared Fadlock, and the latter immediately drew a revolver and shot his antagonist in the breast.

Hatch was not dead when the cars left, but no hope was entertained that he would live many minutes.

Fadlock fled as soon as he had committed the act, and had not been taken at last accounts.

Yours, &c., CYCLOP.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—*A Sad Tale.*—Many visitors to New York will probably remember a fashionable and handsome widow, Mrs. Selina Stinson, who kept a boarding house in Chambers street. A day or two ago she died, in an unoccupied house in Watts street, a victim to intemperance and destitution. The Herald says:

The history of deceased's latter life is replete with interesting details, showing, as it does, a singular case of reverse of fortune rarely to be met with. At one time Mrs. Stinson's establishment was the most fashionable of the kind in the lower part of the city. Her house was patronized by some of our wealthiest merchants and most distinguished statesman. Reverses of fortune fell thick and heavily upon the fashionable widow, and in a few years she found herself homeless and penniless. The wine cup had effected her ruin, and caused her to be abandoned by her most intimate friends. Her relatives were applied to for aid, but even they shunned the thing of adversity, and left her to rot and die in obscure misery. Latterly Mrs. Stinson had no permanent place of residence. She wandered about the city, seeking food and shelter from those who were utter strangers. Disease followed quickly in the wake of destitution, and a few days ago the unfortunate creature was found dead in the basement of the unoccupied house No. 17 Watts street.

OPIUM EATING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Post is showing the extent, magnitude and influences of opium eating in this country. We quote:

"The importation of the drug has increased beyond the ratio of the increase of population. The amount now passing through the New York custom house annually falls but little below one hundred thousand pounds, and the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans must tripple that quantity. Not a tenth part of it can be required for medical prescriptions.—The average to the population equals, if it does not exceed, that used in China and the Indian Archipelago."

FOR CHRISTMAS.

TREAT YOURSELVES gentlemen to a fine Dress Over Coat. The handsomest cut—neatest made—best materia we ever saw—is now on exhibition at the Clothing Store.—We know the price to be at least 20 per cent. less than the article can be made to order for, and we advise any gentleman in pursuit of a fine article, to call and see this garment.

We saw at this house over one hundred Over Coats of heavier goods, selling at and below cost for cash. Baldwin is at the head of the Clothing trade, and no mistake.

Dec. 23d, 1858 92-1t—17-1t

The New and Startling Poem of the Dress for the Hair.

CANTO I.

Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square,
A lady of fashion, of wealth and of beauty,
Spent money like water for stuff for the hair
And did it because she thought it a duty
To paint the fine lily—to perfume the rose—
To guild refined gold—though few would suppose
Miss Flora McFlimsey, with beauty so rare,
Required aught to make her more charmingly fair.

CANTO II.

Miss Flora had heard of a noted Professor,
Who dressed his own hair, tho' not a Hairdresser,
With a magical, wonderful, great preparation,
(Now used in vast quantities all over the nation,)
This noted Professor was grey as a rat
At juvenile thirty—no older than that—
And the amount of poor hair his crown had upon it,
(Though now as black as a raven's wing,
With lustre enough for a ball room king,)
Would not have been accepted, such was its harsh and dry character, by any fashionist, however bald she might have been, who e'er wore a bonnet.

This is all of this beautiful and startling poem which will be published in this paper. If you desire to learn the effect of the preparation which Miss McFlimsey applied to her hair, call at 312 Broadway, and Professor Wood's agent will prove to you that Wood's Hair Restorative is the best articles for beautifying and promoting the growth and restoring the original color of the hair, ever safe, put before the world.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle.—Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also, by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canada. Dec. 22—92-1t—17-1t

THE MOST WONDERFUL THING NOW BEFORE THE public is "Prof De Grath's Electric Oil," of Philadelphia.—Nothing before known has cured Palsey, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains and Soreness of the worst kind in so short a time as to seem almost impossible. Messrs Barnes & Park, of New York, the richest Medicine house in the U. States, writes that this Oil has cured Palsey and many other cases. They have sold about $1000 worth in a short time. Mr. Seth S. Hance, of Baltimore, who has sold about $2000 worth in a very short time; writes of wonderful cures of Palsey, Rheumatism, &c., cases unparalleled. Many other leading Dealers write the same thing. This Oil is magical to relieve pain, compared with other medicines, and cannot be adulterated like Bitters and Syrups, which everybody knows are almost all water. The "Electric Oil" is made of expensive materials, and is scientifically compounded. Physicians are now using and recommending De Graths "Electric Oil," from the only office, No. 39 South Eighth street, between Chestnut and Walnut, near the great Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. A regular Doctor in attendance. Advice gratis.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Dec. 16.—86&16-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

Another Instance of the efficacy of Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

N. M. POINDEXTER, at Union office, September 16th, 1854, says—

"Some weeks since being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symtons of dispepsia I was induced to try your HOLLAND BITTERS, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like derangement of the stomach, to state, that the use of one single bottle of this medicine proved of incalculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression, and removed every syptom of dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle each.

See advertisement. [Dec. 21.—90&17-1w.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Nov. 5th, 1858 10-t15ap'59

DR. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

The most successful remedy extant. The exceedingly small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms, and to remove every one of them, as well as the mucus in which they are engendered from the system, without the aid of any other purge, and usually by a single dose, together with its certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Its speedy operation in all sudden attacks, as convulsions, colic, fits, or spasms, gives it an unrivalled superiority.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally. [Dec. 24. 1858.—17 1t

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D., New York, by the Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. A. E. GIBBS, of this place, to Miss JOSEPHINE A., second daughter of Jas. C. Church, Esq., of Brooklyn.

On the 13th inst., by Jas. Garrison, Esq., Mr G. FENNELL WALKER, to Miss MARY V. HENRY, daughter of Charles Henry, Esq., all of New Hanover county.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

In this town, on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Mr. CHARLES DOSE, to Miss SOPHIA E. C. MORSE.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, Levin Lane, Esq., in New Hanover County, on the 17th instant, Mr. E. E. LANE, aged 25 years, 3 months and 17 days.

When the aged pilgrim, worn with the sorrows and toil of this life, yields up the spirit long since pining to leave its earthly tenement, we feel that the ordinary course of nature has been observed, and that the immutable law "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shall return," has but met its just requirement. But when we see youth just budded into noble manhood, surrounded by all the ties that can endear us to this world, with the bright future giving promise of a long and useful life, thus cut down like the green bay tree, frail humanity is made to feel its insufficiency, and we can but exclaim, "Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out." But we rejoice to know, that death, always terrible, has, in his case, lost its sting, for through all the stages of a merciless disease, no murmur of impatience escaped him, but the seed of early pious instruction, followed up by the holy example of Godly parents developed in him that Christian resignation, and patient waiting for the coming of the dread summons which made the evening of his life so lovely, and like the autumn sun, more beautiful at its sitting.

Without intruding upon the sacred grief of the hearthstone, we must deplore the sad bereavement of his family. With bleeding hearts have his aged parents seen, day by day, the icy arms of death enclosing the form of their loved son. Those noble qualities which so singularly endeared him to his young friends and companions, we scarce can ever find again, while the unselfish love of a brother can only remain embalmed in the memories of his family. But there is one, a frail flower, upon whom this frost must throw an untimely blight. But yesterday, she came, a ministering angel, with gentle care and love, to make glad the last hours of his life. With a watchfulness that knew no sleeping, with attention that knew no fatigue, with a love thoroughly unselfish, she anticipated his every want. And thus, nestling in his bosom for support, and yet giving it to him, she accompanied him even to the portals of the "dark valley of the Shadow of Death." May God in his mercy temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

Raleigh papers and Warrenton News please copy.

At her residence in Sampson County, on the 14th inst., Mrs. SUSAN D. CARAWAY, wife of B. Caraway dec'd., aged 71 years.

In this town, on the 18th inst. IDA M., infant daughter of T. B. and E. H. W. Webb, aged 13 months and 6 days.

"She died in beauty, like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty, like a pearl
Dropt from some diadem.
She died in beauty, like the show
On flowers dissolved away;
She died in beauty, like a star
Lost on the brow of day." M. E. P.

At her residence in Onslow County, on the morning of the 13th December, 1858, Mrs. RUTH SANDERS, widow of the late Isaac Sanders, who died in September, 1821. Mrs. Sanders was in the 77th year of her age, and had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for forty-two years. She died in full hope of a blessed immortality through the merits of her Redeemer.

COM.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTIUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.

For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or H. A. BIZZELL,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24, 1858. 17-3m

NOTICE—LOST.

MY POCKET-BOOK, between Wilmington and Marlboro', containing a large amount of Notes and Receipts, viz: One against DuBrutz Cutlar, for Thirty-Six Dollars, payable January the 1st, 1859; one against E. D. Walker, or made payable to G. F. Walker, Guardian for the minor heirs of J. N. Henry, dec'd, for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dollars, due Oct. 12, 1857; one against same for Thirty-Seven Dollars; also, one against W. H. Walker and E. D. Walker, for Eighty Dollars, made payable to A. M. Waddell, Clerk and Master in Equity, for the minor heirs of Sam'l J. Walker, dec'd, dated September 17th, 1858, at six months; one against A. J. Mott and W. R. Walker, payable to G. F. Walker, Guardian for the minor heirs of Sam'l J. Walker, dec'd, for Five Hundred Dollars, dated September 17th, 1858, due March 17th, 1859; also, one Due Bill against J. P. Moore, payable to T. M. Simpson, for Ten 40-100 Dollars, made Dec'r 1st, 1858; one against T. P. Malpass, for Eight Dollars, payable to Josiah Costin, date not precisely known; one Note against W. R. Walker, payable to the minor heirs of Sam'l J. Walker, dec'd, for Fifteen Dollars, due January the 1st, 1858; also, one against M. T. Bourdeaux, for something over One Hundred Dollars, dates not rightly known; also, several Receipts against A. J. Mott and Wife, for the estate of Sam'l J. Walker, for Five Hundred and Thirty-Three 12-100 Dollars. Several against the minor heirs of Sam'l J. Walker, amounting to One Hundred and Ninety-Seven Dollars, returnable at December Term, 1858.

I hereby forewarn any and all persons from trading for said Notes and Due Bills; and those owing the same not to pay them to any person except myself.

G. F. WALKER.

Long Creek, New Hanover co., Dec, 18, '58. 17-1t

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE RESIDENCE of the late Mr. John St. George, containing *ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY ACRES OF LAND*, about 90 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, is offered for sale. The dwelling is a two story building. On the premises are also all necessary outbuildings. The Lands are situated immediately on the Plank Road leading to Onslow county, and eleven miles from Wilmington. The soil is well adapted to the growth of *GROUND PEAS*. For particulars, apply to J. W. ST. GEORGE, on the premises, or to G. W. POLLOCK,
Post Office, Wilmington, N. C.

P. S.—If not previously disposed of at private sale, the above Lands will be sold at public auction, at Exchange Corner, in Wilmington, on the 5th day of January next.

TERMS—One-half cash—balance on a credit of two years, with bond and approved security, with interest from sale.

Dec. 15, 1858. 85-3t—16-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Wednesday, the 5th January next, 6¼ miles from Wilmington, on the Plank Road, *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND*, fronting the Sound, between Dr. A. F. Newkirk's and James Stokley's; also, *THREE HUNDRED ACRES of BANKS, ISLANDS, and MARSH*. For further particulars, apply to Stephen Sneaden on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. A. SANDERS.

Dec. 24, 1858. 17-ts.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,
AND
WILSON MALE ACADEMY.
WILSON, N. C.

Superintended by Mr. & Mrs. RICHARDSON, in the Seminary,
AND BY
Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. MARSHALL in the Academy, aided by a full corps of Assistant Teachers.

THESE SCHOOLS WILL BE RE-OPENED FOR THE ADmission of Pupils on the 10th of January, 1859. *Promptness solicited.*

No change of Teachers, Terms, or of the *anti-sectarian basis* on which the Schools have heretofore been conducted. School Rooms and Boarding Houses separate. Board from $8 to $10 per month. Tuition from $7 50 to $30 00 per session of Five months.

Circulars containing the *plans* of the *Schools* in full, sent upon application. Address
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools, or
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary and Financial Agent.

December 24th, 1858. 17-t1Feb

BOXING AXES.—New pattern. For sale by
Dec. 13. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

NEGRO SUITS.

100 KERSEY SUITS—(Pants and Jackets)—manufactured to order, will be sold at a bargain.

Dec. 22. HEDRICK & RYAN.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℘ lb.	23 @	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℘ 100 lbs.	5 50 @	7 00
BRICKS, ℘ M.	6 00 @	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 75 @	2 00
New	0 00 @	2 00
CANDLES, ℘ lb.		
Tallow	16 @	18
Adamantine	23 @	26
Sperm	35 @	50
COFFEE, ℘ lb.		
Java	18 @	20
Laguayra	12½ @	13½
Rio	11 @	12½
St. Domingo	11 @	12
COTTON, ℘ lb.		
ord. to mid'g	10¾ @	11
strict mid'g	00 @	11¼
good mid'g	00 @	11¼
COTTON BAGGING, ℘ yard	16 @	17
Rope, ℘ lb	8 @	10
CORN MEAL, ℘ bushel	80 @	85
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting, ℘ yd.	8 @	9
Yarn, ℘ lb.	18 @	20
EGGS, ℘ doz.	33 @	37
FEATHERS, ℘ lb.	45 @	50
FISH, ℘ bbl.,		
Mullets	6 00 @	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50 @	10 00
Herrings, East	4 00 @	5 00
Dry Cod, ℘ cwt	4 00 @	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℘ bbl.,		
Family	0 00 @	6 00
Superfine	0 00 @	5 75
Fine	0 00 @	5 50
Cross	0 00 @	5 25
GLUE, ℘ lb.	11 @	20
GUNNY BAGS	10 @	18
GUANO, Peruvian,		
Under 1 ton, ℘ lb.		3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		63 00
5 tons and over, "		60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℘ bbl.		1 50
Per ton		10 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel,		
Corn	65 @	70
Oats	45 @	00
Pease, Cow	70 @	75
Do. B. Eye	0 00 @	90
Wheat, red	1 10 @	0 00
do. white	1 25 @	0 00
Rice, rough	00 @	00
do., clean, ℘ lb.	3 @	3¼
HIDES, ℘ lb.,		
Green	4 @	5
Dry	7 @	7½
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	80 @	90
N. River	50 @	52½
IRON, ℘ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00
American, ref.	3¾ @	00
do. sheer	0 @	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00 @	95 00
Swede	5½ @	00
LIME, ℘ bbl.	75 @	80
do. fm store	1 00 @	1 25
LUMBER, ℘ M., (River.)		
Fl'r Boards	0 00 @	11 00
Wide do.	7 50 @	8 00
Scantling	0 00 @	6 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards,		
rough	15 00 @	16 00
planed	18 00 @	19 00
clear	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff,		
rough edge	0 00 @	13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon.		
Cuba, Hhds	23 @	25
do. Bbls.	32 @	35
N. Orleans.	00 @	00

LIQUORS, ℘ gall, (domestic.)		
Whiskey	28 @	30
N. E. Rum	50 @	55
Gin	40 @	45
Brandy	45 @	60
do. Apple	65 @	80
do. Peach	85 @	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℘ 280 lbs.,		
Virgin	0 00 @	2 80
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 80
Hard	0 00 @	1 60
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @	2 25
do. in order	0 00 @	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 50 @	4 25
do. No. 1	1 75 @	3 50
do. No. 2	1 15 @	1 75
do. No. 3	1 00 @	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℘ gallon	00 @	44½
Varnish, ℘ gal.	26 @	30
NAILS, ℘ lb.,		
Cut	4½ @	4¾
Wrought	10 @	12½
OILS, ℘ gallon,		
Sperm	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 25 @	1 42½
POTATOES,		
Sweet, ℘ bush.	40 @	50
Irish, do.	00 00 @	00
do. ℘ bbl.	1 75 @	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℘ lb., N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	13½ @	14
Middlings	12 @	12½
Shoulders	10½ @	11
Hog round	12 @	12½
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	10½ @	10¾
Shoulders	8½ @	8¾
N. C. Lard	12 @	12½
West'n do.	11½ @	12
Butter	23 @	27
Cheese	10½ @	11
PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl.,		
City Mess	19 00 @	20 00
Clear do.	00 00 @	19 00
Butt	16 00 @	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @	20 00
POULTRY,		
Chickens, live	15 @	25
do. dead	20 @	25
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℘ lb.	12½ @	15
SHEEP, ℘ head,		
Lambs	1 75 @	2 25
Mutton	1 75 @	2 25
SALT,		
Alum, ℘ bush.	20 @	25
Liverpool, ℘ sack, ground, cargo	1 00 @	1 05
do. fm store	1 10 @	1 20
fine	1 75 @	2 00
SUGAR, ℘ lb.		
Porto Rico	7½ @	8½
New Orleans	6½ @	8½
Muscovado	7 @	8
Loaf & crush'd	11 @	12
C. Yellow	0 @	10
Granulated	11½ @	120
SOAP, ℘ lb.	5 @	7½
SHINGLES, ℘ M.,		
Contract	4 00 @	5 00
Common	0 00 @	2 00
STAVES, ℘ M.,		
W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50 @	12 00
TIMBER, ℘ M.,		
Shipping	0 00 @	0 00
Mill, prime	7 00 @	7 75
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00 @	6 00
TALLOW, ℘ lb.	10 @	12
TOBACCO, ℘ lb.,		
Common	18 @	20
Medium	25 @	30
Fine	45 @	50
WOOL, ℘ lb.	17 @	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℘ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℘ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℘ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 50
Rosin do.	40	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 65
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℘ bale,	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℘ foot,	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℘ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel,	00	6 @ 7
Wheat, ℘ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℘ M.,	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	00	00 @ 50
Rosin "	40	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 65
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel,	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℘ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℘ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℘ M., as to size,	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	00	00 @ 60
Rosin "	45	50 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine "	00	75 @ 90
Cotton, ℘ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 2 00
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel,	0	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℘ bushel,	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℘ M.,	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 23RD, 1858.

TURPENTINE—On Friday the market opened at an advance of 10 cents on soft, and it has since ruled steady at $2 80 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ℘ 280 lbs. The demand has been mostly confined to distillers, who have taken nearly all received at above figures. The recent rains have enabled parcels to be brought in from above tide-way, and the receipts for the week have been heavy, the sales footing up 9,154 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	New Hard.
Thursday	240	$2 70	2 70	1 60
Friday	990	2 80	2 80	1 60
Saturday	290	2 80	2 80	1 60
Monday	4,790	2 80	2 80	1 60
Tuesday	1,019	2 80	2 80	1 60
Wednesday	1,825	2 80	2 80	1 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—After closing our report on Thursday last an advance of ½ cent was obtained; on Friday, however, sales were made at 44 cents, at which the market ruled up to Tuesday, when it again went up ½ cent with sales at 44½ cents ℘ gallon. The transactions on Wednesday were quite large, and it closed firm at 44½ cents. No sales this morning. For the week just ended the sales foot up 2,157 bbls., viz:

Thursday	212 bbls.	at 44½	cents ℘ gallon.
Friday	225	" " 44	" "
Saturday	100	" " 44	" "
Monday	200	" " 44	" "
Tuesday	60	" " 44	" "
Do.	400	" " 44½	" "
Wednesday	960	" " 44½	" "

ROSIN—The market has been almost entirely neglected during the past week, owing to the fact of a shade advance in coastwise freights and the difficulty experienced in shipping;—scarcely any vessels now in port but what have been taken up, and purchasers not being able to obtain ship room are not disposed to operate. We hear of sales for the week of only 4 a 500 bbls. No. 1 at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 ℘ bbl., and 800 do. Common (on Wednesday) at $1 10 ℘ 310 lbs. At the time of closing our review the market is unsettled and prices irregular. Receipts have been moderate, and the stock of all grades is accumulating. We quote nominally as follows: Common $1 to $1 10, as to size of bbls.: No. 2. $1 25 to $1 75; and No. 1, $1 75 to $3 50 ℘ bbl., according to quality.

TAR—Has been in rather better demand for shipping purposes during the past week, and the market has ruled firm at former quotation. The receipts have been larger, and the sales foot up 1,571 bbls. at $2 25 ℘ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE.—But very few beeves have been brought to market during the past week or two, and the supply in butchers hands has become materially reduced. One or two small lots have arrived and sold at 6½ a 7 cents ℘ lb., as in quality. We note a fair demand, and a prime article of stall fatted sells quick at high figures.

BARRELS.—During the the week just ended the market has ruled quiet for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and we have no change to note in prices. The demand has been limited, and we have heard of only small sales second hand ones at prices ranging within quotations, according to quantity and quality. See table.

COTTON.—In this article we have no change to make on quotations of Thursday last. There has been a steady demand from buyers throughout the week, but owing to the meagre receipts and the light stock held here, but few transactions have taken place;—there is very little offering at present as most sellers are holding off for further foreign advices, in anticipation of an advance in prices. The sales for the week have been confined to small parcels at prices ranging from 10¾ to 11¼ cents for low to good middling, as follows: Thursday 23 bales at 11¼ cents for good middling; Friday, 20 do. at 11 a 11¼ cents for middling to good middling, and 6 do. at 11 cents for strict middling, and 37 do. at 11¼ cents for low and good middling; Monday, 22 do. at 11 cents for low to strict middling; and Tuesday, 100 do. at 11¼ cents for good middling;—some small sales on Wednesday at about same prices.

CORN MEAL.—Several parcels received here from the country, and there is a moderate supply on market. No sales except in the small way. See table for quotations.

EGGS—Continue to be brought in sparingly, and are in brisk demand. Sell from carts at 20 to 37½ cents ℘ dozen.

FLOUR—There is no alteration to notice in the price of State brands during the week just ended. The arrivals per railroad have been small, but we notice a moderate supply in dealers' hands. At the time of closing our report the market rules inactive, as there is but a slight demand from retailers, and prices have rather a downward tendency. The sales for the week have been principally of small lots at $5 75 for superfine, and $6 ℘ bbl. for family.

GRAIN—For CORN the market rules about the same as reported for the past two weeks. The stock in dealers' hands is fully fair for the season, and there is merely a retail demand existing. The receipts for the week comprise about 16,350 bushels, of which 2,100 changed hands on private terms—supposed at 70½ cents ℘ bushel for new white;—the balance came to dealers, and has gone into store. We quote at 65 a 67 cents for old, and 70 cents for new white.——OATS—Nothing new to notice in this article; market poorly supplied, and demand moderate. No receipts or sales.——PEAS—Cow have been brought in rather more freely for the past week, and we note a moderate stock on market. Sales of several small parcels have taken place at 70 a 70½ cents ℘ bushel.——RICE—The market for *clean* remains unchanged;—fair stock in store and only a light demand from the trade. Small sales at 3½ cents ℘ lb. for new.

HAY.—The arrivals for some time past have been quite small, and the supply in dealers hands has become considerably reduced. We note a moderate demand existing, and a good article sells readily. One lot of 150 bales Eastern was received a few days since and sold at 90 cents ℘ 100 lbs.—No sales of Northern.

LIME.—Is in moderate enquiry, and there is only a light stock on market. A cargo of 1,300 casks was received on Monday by a dealer, which is selling from store, in lots to suit, at $1 15 a $1 25 ℘ cask.

MOLASSES.—For Cuba we notice merely a retail demand, and market poorly supplied. See table for prices.

PEA NUTS.—Have been in rather light demand since our last, and sales have been at rather lower figures; a *prime* article, however, will readily command our highest rates.—The receipts have been larger, and the sales have been at $1 25 to $1 42½ ℘ bushel, as extremes.

POTATOES.—Sweet are in fair demand, and very few have been brought in. We quote at 40 a 50 cents ℘ bushel. In Irish we have nothing new to report, and continue former quotations.

PROVISIONS.—In N. C. cured BACON we have nothing to report in the way of transactions. There is a fair supply in receivers' hands, and retailers show no disposition whatever to operate. Our quotations in table must be looked upon as merely nominal. No Western cured received for one or two weeks past, and the supply on market has become materially reduced. Prices have further advanced a shade, and we quote from store at 8½ a 8¾ cents for shoulders, and 10½ a 10¾ cents ℘ lb. for sides.——LARD.—Both N. C. and Western make is in moderate stock, and nothing doing except in the retail way. See table for prices.——PORK.—For Northern there is a moderate demand, and the supply on market is quite light; prices have an upward tendency. We refer to our table for store rates, in quantities to suit. *Fresh* is in active request, and but little coming in. We quote sales from carts at 7 a 8 cents for *pea*, and 8 a 9 cents ℘ lb. for *corn* fatted.

SALT.—For Liverpool ground the market has ruled quite firm, and with a fair demand former receipts have been pretty much worked off. Received since our last 3,600 sacks, of which 1,300 came to order, and balance sold to arrive at $1 ℘ sack; selling from wharf in lots at $1 05 a $1 10. For Alum there is only a retail demand, and market fairly supplied. See table for store prices.

SHINGLES—No sales reported; dull at quotations in table.

TIMBER—We have nothing new to notice in the market; millers have a stock on hand sufficient for present wants, and do not seem disposed to operate to any extent at present. Sales during the week of 12 a 15 rafts at prices ranging from $4 to $7 75 ℘ M. See table for classified prices.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week the market for coastwise has ruled exceedingly firm, and rates have gone up 10 cents on naval stores, and 25 cents on Cotton. But few vessels have arrived, and all in port have been taken up. Produce has arrived quite freely, and is accumulating on the wharves. We refer to our table for last rates paid. We learn that the Brig Lydia Stover was chartered for Boston a day or two since at 90 cents on spirits turpentine, 50 cents on rosin under deck, and ½ cent ℘ lb. on cotton.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Flour very dull, with no sales.—Wheat firm—White $1 35 a $1 50. Corn firm—White 63 a 65c.; Yellow 66 a 68c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 900 bales. There was but little inquiry, and prices were weak. Flour is dull—sales of 7000 barrels; State, $4 25 a 4 50; Ohio, $5 40 a 5 50; southern, $5 a 5 40. Wheat is dull—sales of 8,500 bushels; red, $1 20; white, $1 35. Corn is firm—sales of 13,500 bushels; mixed, 76½ a 77½ cents; white, 77 cents. Pork is buoyant, new mess, $18 a 18 25; prime, $13 50 a 13 75. Lard is quiet at 11 a 11¾ cents. Whiskey is quiet at 25 cts. Sugar is quiet. Coffee is quiet at 11¼ a 11¾ cents. Spirits of Turpentine is heavy at 48 a 48½ cents. Rosin is firm at $1 50. Rice is quiet at 3 a 3¾ cts.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—1080 bales of Cotton are reported at privious rates, which are held firmly without change.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Cotton—The sales this morning amounted to 1444 bales at the following prices: 24 at 10; 40 at 10½; 24 at 10¾; 22 at 10⅞; 110 at 10⅞; 124 at 11; 35 at 11⅛; 181 at 11¼; 12 at 11⅜; 320 at 11½; 63 at 11⅝; 162 at 11¾; 164 at 11 13-16; 63 at 11⅞; and 100 at 12 cents.

NEWBERN, Dec. 22, 1858.—TURPENTINE.—A slight decline on Monday's sales. 800 bbls. changed hands yesterday at $2 90 for dip and $1 90 for scrape.

TAR—150 bbls changed hands at $1 60.

No sales in Rosin or Spirits.

COTTON—Small lots sold at 10c.

STAVES—12,000 sold at $15 a 18 ℘ M.

SHINGLES—40,000 common sold at $2, and 10,000 6 inch at $4 ℘ M.

Nothing done in other article.

TAWBORO', Dec. 17.—Turpentine—Dip, $2 20 to $2 25. Scrape, 45 to 50c. ℘ 100 lbs. Tar $1 to $1 10. Corn, $2 75 to $3 ℘ bbl. Cotton 10 to 10½c. Bacon 12 to 13c. Lard 12 to 12½c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 20.—Bacon 12 @ 12½; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10½ @ 01¾; Ordin. to Mid. 00 @ 00; Flour—family, $5 37½ @ 5 00; Super. $5 52 @ 0 00; Fine, $4 75 @ $5 00; Scratched, $4 75 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, $0 80 @ 0 90; Wheat, $0 95 @ 0 00; Oats, 50 @ 00; Peas, 0 75 @ $0 00; Rye, $0 90 @ 1 00; Lard—13 @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 30 @ 31 cents; New Orleans, 45 @ 50 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 30 @ 0 00; Virgin, $2 30 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 10 @ 00; Spirits, 41 a 42 cents. Peruvian Guano, 5 tons and upwards, $65 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; less quantity $70.

Cotton—Receipts last week were large, prices ranging about quotations.

Flour—Market quite firm.

Corn—Finds ready Market at quotation.—*Observer.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 21.—Bacon—hams 12½ a 00, sides 11 a 12, hog round 10½ a 11. Lard 10 a 11c. Flour—extra superfine in bbls., $4 75 a $0 00; do. in bags $2 30 a $0 00; Meal 50 a 55c. Cotton—Fair to Good, 10½ a 1 ½c, Ordinary to Middling, 9 a 10 cents. Coffee—Rio, 12½ a 14 cents; Java, 18c a 22. Sugar—Loaf 14 a 16c; brown 00 a 00c. Molasses—New Orleans, 55 a 60; West Indies, 40 a 45c. Butter 15 a 20c. Beeswax 27 a 00c. Feathers 33 a 37½c. Salt, ℘ sk. $1 60 a $1 65. N. C. Whiskey, 40 a 45c.; Northern do. 00 a 00c.

[NOTE.—Grain is sold by weight—Corn 56 lbs. ℘ bushel. Wheat 60 lbs., Rye 60 lbs., Oats 33 lbs., and Peas 60 lbs.]

NOTICE—VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, the undersigned, as Commissioner at the Court House door in the Town of Carthage, on the first day of January next, will offer for sale *FOUR VALUBLE SLAVES*, belonging to the estate of Flora Martin, dec'd. Among them are two good boat hands, Fred and Billy. Fred is an excellent Pilot. Terms six months' credit—bond and approved security will be required of purchasers.

W. P. MARTIN, Commissioner.

December 18, 1858. 89-2t—16-1t

THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, just received and for sale in Wilmington, N. C., (at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle,) wholesale and retail by DRAKE & McLIN.

N. B.—Call and get an Almanac for 1859 gratis, with testimonials of its wonderful cures.

Dec. 20th, 1858. 89&17-6w

COFFEE.

RIO, LAGUAYRA, JAVA AND ST. DOMINGO COFFEE. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Dec. 23. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. Streets.

BUTTER.

EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE for Table use. Also, Prime Cooking Butter. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Dec. 23. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. Streets.

TEAS.

FINE AND COMMON GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, IN small Metalic packages—a supply just received. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Dec. 23. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. Streets.

SACRIFICED!

SOLD AT AND BELOW COST!!—Closing out the Over Coats: *They must be sold!* Call at
Dec. 23. BALDWIN'S.

SUGARS.

CRUSHED, A. B AND C, REFINED AND PORTO Rico Sugars. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Dec. 23. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. Streets.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 16.—Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin. On the 12th inst., lat. 28, long. 79.30, spoke Brig Pizarro from New Orleans bound to New York.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Conklin, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

17.—Steamer Jas. R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

17—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Dec. 19—Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, from Portland, Me., to Keith & Flanner; with hay, &c. Capt. C. reports that on the morning of the 8th inst., about 8 o'clock, Cape Ann bearing West about 25 miles, saw a Schooner on her beam ends, with four men on her side; supposed to be laden with lumber, as there was a good deal of it strewn around. It was blowing a heavy gale from W. N. W., and very cold; endeavored to bear down and take the men off, but owing to the heavy wind and sea could not reach her. After drifting about 4 miles to the leward, saw a Schooner run down under two-reef foresail, which hove to for about 20 minutes near the wreck. Capt. C. states that the gale lasted for thirty-six hours, and does not think that the Schooner succeeded in getting the persons from the wreck.

Schr. Louisiana, Lee, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Arab, Davis, from Hyde County, to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

20—Schr. Onativia, Jameson, from Rockport, Me., to Master; with lime.

Schr. Volant, Cranmer, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

21—Schr. L. B. Cowperthwete, Rogers, from New York, to Harriss & Howell.

Schr. L. Warren, Davis, from Hertford, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Dec. 21.—Barque Lucy Ann, Carrigan, from Mayaguez, P. R., to Hathaway & Co.

Schr. Wm. Capes, VanName, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt.

23.—Steamer Gorden, Barden, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. PASSENGERS: J. a Bradley and servant, Daniel Callahan and 71 negroes, G. W. Langston, H. Gardner, J. C. King, J. J. Freeman, R. Beall, G. B. McFarland, J. Dosher, J. H. Newton, E. Morse, J. C. Frazer, T. C. Burroughs, W. M. Cross, J. Brown, J. F. White, C. Britton, D. M. Bryant, Lady and Son, Capt. Whitney, U. S. A. and Lady, Miss Newbold, Mrs. Costin and 2 children, Miss E. A. Price, Miss M. Dosher and servant, Dr. Beall, H. M. Drane and 166 negres.

CLEARED.

Dec. 16.—Schr. Dr. John Stradley, Conklin, for Philadelphia, by W. M. Harriss; with Naval Stores.

17.—Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rogers, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with Naval Stores, &c.

Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with Naval Stores, &c.

Schr. Stephen Tabor, Cook, for New York, by J. T. Petteway; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. A. S. Eells, Shepard, for Acquia Creek, Va., by Russell & Bro.; with lumber.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Averysboro', by J. T. Petteway.

17—Brig Susan & Emily, Davis, for Boston, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with lumber.

18—Schr. Henry Hooton, Giles, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Brig New Globe, Tibbets, for Barbadoes and a market, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber.

18.—Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheesebro, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores &c.

Brig Albert Adams, Mayo, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

20.—Schr. James A. Bayard, Ward, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.

Dec. 21—Schr. Rescue, Wish, for Boston, by Keith & Flanner; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. John, Lynch, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

22.—Schr. Julia Smith, Crowell, for New Orleans, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.

Dec. 23.—Schr. Onward, Smith, for Cardenas, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Steamer Gordon, Barden, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown.

BŒRHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & Co.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.

June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

So long unsuccessfully sought, Fond at Last!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color: covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to any immaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we are compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us very respectfully,
(Signed) DANIEL LATHORP & CO.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM.
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

Oct. 21. 40-9—3m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Fresh Crackers—Sugar and Soda. 50 boxes Cheese. For sale by
KELLEY & WILSON,
Dec. 20. No. 11 North Water street.

SUNDRIES.

50 BBLS. C. COFFEE. A. White and Crushed Sugars; 60 Bags Rio, Java, St. Domingo, and Laguayra Coffee; 50 bbls. Flour; 25 bbls. Mess Pork; 50 boxes Cheese; 150 boxes Adamantine and Sperm Candles; 75 boxes Soap; 15 bbls. Vinegar; 80 bbls. Mullets.—In store and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

Dec. 22d, 1858.

CORN.

TWO CARGOES, 5,250 BUSHELS, JUST RECEIVED. For sale from vessel, by
Dec. 21st, 1858. STOKEY & OLDHAM.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1858.

Fusing and Filibustering.

We do really and honestly believe that every sensible, reflecting man is pretty well tired of the pretensions, and satisfied of the incapacity of "General" Walker, "President" Walker, the "Grey-eyed Man," and so forth, and so on. Spouters and sensation writers may talk as they please, but the fact is apparent, that these filibustering manœuvres have caused the American people to be feared and hated throughout the whole length and breadth of the Central American States, rendering the peaceful triumphs of diplomacy sheer impossibilities for our Executive to accomplish. We see with what eagerness these people grasp at anything that will secure them from what they look upon as American rapacity. The dread and hatred inspired by the Filibusters enables even such a charlatan as M. Belly to secure a reception and a hearing, and to command an influence.

Look at our own ports. Every now and then we hear of vessels attempting to clear out falsely or else to start out without a clearance, while it is the studied business of a portion of the press to bring the authorities into contempt—to sow dissention between the States, simply because the Executive Government of the United States choses to do what, *in good faith* it is bound to do. Who doubts that the schooner *Susan*, that recently ran way from Mobile, without a clearance, was intended for Nicaragua—for Filibustering, for private warfare—that she was got out at this particular time for the purpose of complicating our relations with American and European governments? Who questions the wish of those at the bottom of the whole thing, that this *Susan* should fall into the hands of the British or French Naval forces, so that a hillabaloo should be raised and the Federal Government involved in a misunderstanding, if not an actual hostile collision with somebody.

Because the federal authorities refused to clear the Susan and attempted to stop her from going without a clearance, the Mobile papers, and sundry others, make a fuss over the violation of State Rights—talk about Northern aggression and trampling upon Alabama, and all that sort of thing.

We repeat what we said before, on more than one occasion, that we are anxious to see our country take the proper stand about the isthmus, and all such other matters as may affect her honor or her interests, more especially upon the American continent or on American waters. But we want this done through her constituted authorities. We are not willing to depose them, and exalt a squad of irresponsible filibusters in their place.

☞ Pennsylvania Avenue is becoming lively. The report is that Mr. English, of Indiana, and Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, met for the first time this session on the avenue at 1.30 *A. M.* on Saturday morning. English extended his hand to Montgomery, saying "How are you, Mr. Montgomery?" Mr. Montgomery withheld his hand and remarked that he "did not speak to puppies," whereupon Mr. English hit him over the head with his stick which was broken by the blow, while Montgomery was knocked slightly into the gutter and partially into next week. Montgomery in rising flung a brick at English, but did him no injury. English says he was unarmed and was not aware that Montgomery had any hostile feeling towards him up to the time of the recontre. Montgomery is the larger and more powerful man of the two.

Doesn't it rather look as though the Honorable gentlemen had got up very *early* upon the occasion in question; or, perhaps they had remained up very *late*; half-past one in the morning is a rather an out of the way time, for indulging in gymnastic exercises. It is besides churlish and unsociable. It deprives the public of all chance of witnessing or participating in the innocent amusements going forward. About 2½ to 3 o'clock in the afternoon is the time to fight in the Avenue with proper *eclat*.

Refuses to Impeach.

The House of Representatives of the United States, by a vote of 113 to 90, has decided against impeaching Judge Watrous of the United States District Court for Texas.

The resolution which passed the House on Wednesday, was in the following terms:

> "That the testimony taken before the Committee on the Judiciary, in the case of Hon. John C. Watrous, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Texas, is insufficient to justify the preferment of articles of impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors."

The delegation from North Carolina would appear to have been very nearly a unit on this question, all voting against impeachment, with the exception of Mr. Shaw. Of the merits of the case we are not prepared to judge, but from the conversations we have heard about it in Washington City, on different occasions, we confess that our sympathies were with Judge Watrous. This attempt to impeach him has been made any time for years. His enemies have been hanging around the halls of Congress and of the Legislature of Texas, with remarkable energy and perseverance. This decision, on the part of the House, will save a great deal of time, and also prevent the enactment of a very solemn farce.

"If."—The potency of the above small syllable is quite wonderful. It secures a retreat for the apparently most reckless combattant in the battle of life or of words. "If" so and so, and so, then—why, to be sure!

Now, that "if" is a mighty valuable and safe word to be employed when referring to any kind of news from the Isthmus, the filibusters, the "visited" patriots, or other excitable persons or places. Later advices would tend to create the impression that the 'possum is by no means so fat as might have been supposed—that the reported outrage at San Juan was really no outrage at all, and that our sympathies have been excited gratuitously and without sufficient cause or provocation,—that, in fact, a sensation has been obtained upon false pretences.

But what are we to believe, or which of the reports? "If" those first received be true, why, the outrage *is* an outrage of the worst kind. "If," on the other hand, the visit was simply a friendly one for the purpose of obtaining news, asking the time of day as one friendly vessel might easily do of another, why, of course, the horse is a horse of a very different color. Furthermore, it will appear that England only claims a protectorate over the colored gentlemen who constitute the Mosquito Kingdom—this is simply another *phase* of the vexed questions arising out of the different interpretations given to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by Great Britain and ourselves. It is certainly nothing new or alarming.—the sensation market is now badly supplied, and stocks must fall "if" the last reports be true.

☞ We learn from the *Wilson Ledger*, that at the term of the Superior Court for that county, held last week by Judge Heath, Jim, a slave belonging to Mr. Robbins, was tried for the murder of his master's son. The evidence, although circumstantial, was convincing, and, combined with his own confession, left no doubt on the minds of the Jury, who, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty. The Judge sentenced Jim to be executed on the 11th day of February, 1859. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Stevenson, and George Howard, Jr.; for the defence, Wm. T. Dortch, Esq.

Just as an auctioneer in Hartford was saying "gone!" (a few evenings since,) his audience went through the floor into the cellar, but happily without hurting one of them. The auctioneer, as soon as he found his legs, remarked that the accident would enable him to sell *lower* than before, and called for a "bid," and they "bid him good night." This will balance the case of shop *lifting* of the day before.—*N. H. Register*

From the Daily Journal of the 17th inst.

Commissioners Election.

As a general thing there was little or no excitement yesterday over the Commissioners' election, as will be evident from the small vote polled. We believe His Honor the Mayor, being on every ticket and his election conceded, received every vote that was polled, so that the vote for him (John Dawson) may be regarded as the aggregate. It will be seen that Col. John McRae and S. R. Bunting, Esq., received the same number of votes. The poll-holders, in pursuance of what they believed to be their duty under the law, proceeded to draw lots for the purpose of deciding between these gentlemen. Mr. Bunting's name having been first drawn, that gentleman has been returned as one of the seven Commissioners of the Town for the next twelve months. We give below

THE VOTE.

John Dawson,	305	Wm. A. Wright,	280
S. D. Wallace,	285	S. R. Bunting,	160
Alfred Martin,	267	Col. John McRae,	160
G. W. Davis,	236	B. Flanner,	77
T. C. Miller,	269	Miles Costin,	90

Scattering.—John A. Taylor, 5; Isaac Northrop, 1; O. G. Parsley, 1; D. A. Lamont, 2; P. W. Fanning, 2; J. H. Flanner, 1; Jas. Alderman, 1; John Cowan, 1; E. Kidder, 1.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of E. Cantwell, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, for the copy of Prof. Emmons Geological Report of the State the receipt of which has been already acknowledged.

We are also indebted to D. W. Courts, Esq., Treasurer of the State, for a copy of his report of the finances of the State, made to the Legislature now in session. We have not had time to examine it yet, but shall endeavor to do so.

We are not given much to puffing and we do not deviate from our usual practice when we say that there is no officer in the State who is more deservedly popular than Treasurer Courts, nor do we think that there is any State, the finances of which are managed with more prudence than those of North Carolina, so far as Mr. Courts is concerned.

Independence Monument.—It is proposed to erect, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, a Monument to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, the cost estimated at $125,000, to be jointly borne by the original thirteen States, as follows:

New Hampshire, $3,000; Massachusetts, $11,000; Rhode Island, $2,000; Connecticut, $4,000; New York, $33,000; New Jersey, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $25,000; Delaware $1,000; Maryland $6,000; Virginia, $12,000; North Carolina, $8,000; Georgia, $8,000; South Carolina, $6,000.

This, we presume, is the proportion as fixed by their respective federal population, under the census of 1850. Every State named has contributed, or authorized her authorities to contribute, her quota. South Carolina came into the arrangement this week.

☞ We learn that a man named R. B. Hatch, was shot at Dudley Depot Wayne County, last night by the keeper of a bar-room, at that place. Hatch was not dead when the train passed about three o'clock this morning, although there appeared to be no chance of his surviving, the ball, which was fired from a revolver, having passed through his lungs. From the reports we have heard we are led to suppose that there was something of a drunken frolic on hand, and that the difficulty which resulted so fatally to Hatch must have had its origin in the excitement of drinking. We presume we will hear fuller particulars this evening or to-morrow morning.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

Is it So?—By which Route?

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing under date of the 15th instant, says, "It is rumored that Mr. Felton, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, has just returned from New Orleans, where he has completed arrangements to ticket passengers and baggage through from New York to New Orleans. He believes this will have the effect to increase the business of the Atlantic Roads and diminish the Mississippi travel."

If this be so, we have not heard of it here yet. Has the arrangement been made on the Seaboard line, or by the Route over the Mountains? If the latter way, the sooner the lower lines makes a corresponding movement the better.

☞ Captain H. L. Adams, in Neff's Building, 2nd story, is agent for Dr. Green's newly patented Lamp for consuming burning fluid. He has presented us a lamp for trial, and we have tried it. We think it secures a fuller combustion of all the material used than any other lamp we have seen, and it therefore produces more light for the same money. It is very cleanand convenient, and, we think, safer than the old fluid lamp; in fact, we cannot see how any accident *can* occur with it. If these things are so, and we think they are, then the lamp is a valuable improvement. Captain Adams will supply the lamps, or will sell State, County or Town rights for their sale and use.

Grand and General Telegraphic Consolidation.

New York, Dec. 17.—Negotiations have been going on in this city for ten days past, between F. O. J. Smith, chief owner of the Union line, the Magnetic Telegraph Company owning the Morse lines betwen this city and New Orleans, and the American Telegraph Company, with a view to the consolidation of the Magnetic and American companies' lines South, and the purchase of the Union line between this city and Boston. It is also understood that satisfactory arrangements have been finally made between all the parties interested in the various lines south of this city, by which these lines pass under the control of one company, to be known as the American Telegraph Company, on the 1st of January next; but that all negotiations were broken off with Mr. Smith, because of his alleged unreasonable demands.

On the 1st of January, therefore, there will be, for all practical business purposes, a complete union of interest between the following telegraph companies, which, with their connecting side-lines, embrace all the wires in the Atlantic States and the British provinces, excepting only the Smith or Union line above referred to, which runs between this city and Boston, viz: The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. the Atlantic, the New Brunswick, the Maine, the American, the Magnetic, Washington and New Orleans, the House Washington line, the New York, Albany and Buffalo line, the Montreal or Canadian lines, the Western Union, the Atlantic and Ohio, the National, or New York and New Orleans line, the Illinois and Missouri lines, etc., etc.

We think the public may rest assured that there is about to be a general and decided improvement in the telegraph facilities of this country; that far better and more reliable lines will be constructed; that better salaries will be paid to the operators and clerks, and, consequently, a higher grade of skill will be secured for the management of the lines; that the very best system of tegraphing, and one of uniform character, will be introduced upon all lines; that all the important points of the country will be in constant communication with each other day and night; and, finally, that ultimately very material reductions will doubtless be made from the present tariff of prices.

Rumored Massacre of a Mail Party, etc.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—The New Mexican mail of the 22d ult. has reached this city. The Santa Fe Gazette says that the Navajo war will not be brought to a close this winter, and probably not for years to come.

It is reported that the outgoing mail party from Albuquerque to Neosho has been massacred by the Camanche Indians, nor has anything been heard of the mail party from Neosho for Albuquerque on the 15th of October.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria.

John E. Ward, of Georgia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, in place of W. B. Reed, resigned.

William Preston, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain, in place of A. C. Dodge, resigned.

Debts in China.—Every man in China must pay his debts at the beginning of the year, and also at the time of a religious festival about the middle of the year. If unable to settle at these times, his business stops until his debts are paid. Wonder how such a just observance might suit the United States?

[illegible] Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

Thursday, Dec. 16.—Senate.—The bill relative to the distribution of small silver coin, was reported against.

The bill to give a preponderance of the Board of Management to individual stockholders in the Railroad Companies in which the State is interested, was reported favorably on, but its operation confined to the Atlantic, North Carolina, and Western North Carolina Companies. Proposes to individuals seven Directors instead of four, and *five* to the State.

The bill to enlarge the powers of married women was reported against.

Several unimportant bills were introduced.

The bill to establish the county of Clingman was rejected by a vote of 32 to 13.

Also, the bill to establish the county of Dobbin, by a vote of 32 to 11.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear was discussed by Messrs. Brown, Bledsoe, Lane and Guyther, in support of it, as amended by the committee; and by several other Senators, against it, who could not, or would not understand the question. Ultimately, the opponents of the bill availed themselves of a defect in the written part of the committee's report, though supplied verbally, (which was in order,) and had the bill re-committed. The amendment to the 17th sec. offered by the committee, was adopted, a motion to reconsider the vote on it having failed. This strikes out the word "Corporation," and thereby restricts the demands for the redemption of notes to the principal Bank or the branches issuing them. Adjourned.

In the House, to-day, the following are among the bills introduced:

Mr. Lewis, a bill to consolidate the office of Clerk and Master in Equity and Clerk of the Superior Court.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dortch, a bill to add another Judge to the Supreme Court Bench.

Mr. Sheer, a bill to abolish the freehold qualifications of Jurors.

Two bills to return overpaid taxes were introduced.

A bill to restore jury trials in the counties of Cleveland and Rutherford passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

A bill to prohibit bank bills under $3 was rejected by yeas 31, nays 76.

The vote upon the bill to limit the term of the Sheriff of Columbus was reconsidered, and, after some remarks from Mr. Stephens, the bill was again rejected.

Another attempt was made to reconsider the vote upon Mr. Foy's fish bill, but it was defeated.

Mr. Dortch's bill for the benefit of Constables, was defeated by yeas 13, nays 95.

A bill to encourage Volunteer Companies in the town of Wilmington, passed 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Light Infantry passed 2d and 3d readings.

Correction.—In the letter of December 13, I say Mr. Moore, of N. Hanover, spoke upon the bill concerning the Wilmington & Weldon Road; it should be Mr. Bryan.

Friday, Dec. 17.—Senate.—The following reports were received from committees: In favor of the bill to increase the salaries of Judges, amended; in favor of the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, recommitted yesterday; in favor of the incorporation of the Lake Landing, and the Fairfield Canal Companies; and in favor of altering the time for holding County Courts in Jones.

A resolution relative to the abolition of the tax on collateral descents, was rejected.

A number of engrossed bills received from the House; will be noted as they come up on their 2d reading.

The bill to enlarge the powers of married women was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill concerning the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which was referred.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear was again discussed at great length. It ultimately passed by a vote of 58 to 5, amended so as to stand as follows: The 17th sec. is retained in the charter with the addition that "the corporation or person upon whom the demand is made shall first use the notes of the Bank making the same, in case they have the same on hand at the time the demand is made." Directors have power to act as proxies; and the bank is allowed to issue notes as low as $3—under the proviso as to future legislation.

A motion by Mr. Houston, to put the bill on its 3d reading failed, by the opposition of Mr. Donnell—the motion requiring a unanimous consent. Adjourned.

House.—No bills of much general interest to the public introduced to-day.

Mr. Meares, a bill for the benefit of Pilots.

Mr. Ward, a bill to consolidate certain Railroad Companies.

Mr. Foy, a bill to establish the fees of Clerks and Masters in Equity.

A bill to incorporate the Educational Association of North Carolina, passed 2d reading.

A bill concerning Common Schools—makes some needed improvements in the system. Passed 2d reading.

A bill to make a new county out of portions of Nash, Johnston, &c. Rejected.

A bill to furnish arms to Franklin School in Duplin county. Passed.

A bill to furnish Military Schools with arms. Passed.

The special order was taken up, it being the resolution declaring Mr. Haywood's seat vacant, and discussed very ably by Messrs. Smith and Haywood.

A motion to postpone it to the 15th of January was lost by yeas 93, nays 11.

The resolution then passed by yeas 92, nays 8.

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 18.—Senate.—The following reports were received: In favor of the bill to incorporate the Jones county Male and Female Seminary; the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R Company; and the engrossed bill to establish the county of Alleghany.

The committee appointed to consider the subject, reported a resolution for a general leave of absence from the 23d Dec., to the 1st of January. Adopted.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to consider the necessity of adopting some plan of publishing the Laws passed by the General Assembly for the information of the people.—Adopted.

Mr. Donnell introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of Notaries. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Humphrey, a bill concerning deeds of *feme covert.* Referred to the same committee.

Amongst a mass of other private bills, the following passed their 2d and 3d reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: To incorporate the White Oak River Navigation Company; to inorporate the Long Acre (Beaufort) Guards; to incorporate the Oak City Savings Bank; to incorporate the Lake Landing Canal Company; to amend the charter of Fairfield Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Turner, the report from the Public Treasurer transmitting the names of holders of State bonds, was taken from the table, and the proposition from the House to print concurred in. [Mr. Turner promises some rare revelations from these documents, which will probably result in the discovery of a mare's nest.]

House.—A long debate occurred on a proposition by Mr. Hill, of Halifax, to reconsider the vote by which a bill prohibiting bank bills of a less denomination than $3 was on Thursday rejected. Messrs. Bridgers and Hill favored the reconsideration, and Messrs. Fagg, McKay, Caldwell, of Guilford, and Walser opposed it. The House refused to reconsider.

But few bills introduced to-day, and none of very general interest.

Mr. Bridgers, a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Wayne.

Mr. McKay, a bill amending the Revised Code so as to allow the issue of notes of a less denomination than $3.

A bill concerning Horse stealing, passed its 3d reading. Also, a bill to fix the county seat of Harnett.—Also, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in Trent and Tuckahoe Rivers. Also, a bill to protect persons buying at a judicial sale. Also, a bill requiring an endorsement of receipt on Justices' executions. Also, a bill to encourage the planting of oysters and clams. Also, a bill making husbands liable for debts of deceased wives. Also, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Light Infantry.

A bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people, was passed and reconsidered for amendment

A number of other bills of minor interest passed 3d reading.

A bill to sell town commons of Seracta was rejected. Mr. Stanford spoke against it, and Mr. Ward in its favor.

The Philadelphia Bank Case.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—Allibone and Newhall, president and cashier of the late Pennsylvania bank, were acquitted to-day. The district attorney abandoned the case after the argument for the defence.

Enforcement of the Laws in Georgia.

Savannah, Dec. 18.—Some apprehensions exist that it will be necessary for the United States officers to appeal to the general government for aid in enforcing the laws, that the rumours respecting the landing of slaves may be properly inquired into.

[illegible] Episcopal Conference, for 1858.

SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, Dec. 15th.—Conference convened, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding. Religious exercises conducted by Rev. R. C. Maynard.

Minutes of afternoon session of yesterday read and adopted.

Report from Committee of Finance was read, and on motion re-committed for amendment. At a subsequent hour it was adopted as amended by the Committee.

The case of Rev. C. F. Deems was resumed. Bishop Kavanaugh read his decisions on the questions submitted to him yesterday, (published in another column,) whereupon Dr. Carter repeated his desire and intention of withdrawing the second charge and specifications (the first charge and specifications having been ruled out under the Bishop's decision of Monday.)

A resolution with an historical preamble, declaring the trial of Dr. Deems at Pittsborough in 1854 a legal trial and acquittal, and embodying an endorsement of the sentiments expressed by a resolution of the Conference at Greensboro,' in 1856, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Dr. Deems asked for a certified copy of all the proceedings in his case, from the record, which was on motion, granted.

C. M. Pepper and N. A. H. Goddin asked and obtained leave of absence, after to-day, for the remainder of the session.

Accounts due the "Quarterly Review," were ordered to be handed to the Presiding Elders in the different districts, with a view to their collection.

James H. Jefferson, Thomas C. Moses, James Reid and Peter Doub, elders, passed examination of character.

P. H. Joyner passed examination of character and continued on supernumerary list at his own request.

Thompson Garrard passed and continued on the superannuated list.

Conference adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

December 15th, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Conference convened, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding; religious exercises conducted by Rev. John W. Floyd.

Minutes of the morning session read and approved.

The character of J. L. Newby, deacon of first year, was passed.

The following elders passed examination of character: R. O. Burton, L. L. Hendren, Gaston Farrar, R. T. Heflin, Thos. S. Campbell, John Tillet, Jon W. Floyd, Henry Gray, H. T. Hudson and P. W. Yarrell.

Williamson Harriss asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The Conference then resolved to go into the the vote of what is generally known as the "expunging resolutions," that is, to strike from the General Rules the section forbidding the buying and selling of slaves. The roll was called and the result announced, for expunging, eighty-six; against none.

Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

December 15th, 7 P. M.

Conference convened, P. Doub, D. D., presiding; religious exercises conducted by Rev. D. M. Barringer.

The returns from the various circuits and stations, were called for, the rendering of which occupied the entire evening. The reports not being complete we omit figures until we can obtain the total number reported.

Adjourned at 9 o'clock.

EIGHTH DAY.

Thursday, Dec. 16th, 1858.—Conference convened—Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair—religious exercises conducted by Rev. Lemon Schell.

Minutes of last evening's session read and adopted.—Committee on Education reported on Greensboro' Female College and Wayne Female College.

Rev. R. O. Burton's resignation, as Trustee of Greensboro' Female College and Director of the Warrenton Female College, was received—and the vacancies this occasioned were filled, the first with the name of Rev. R. T. Heflin, and the latter by that of Rev. T. W. Moore.

S. H. Helsabeck was elected agent of Olin High School.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to arrange the salaries of the agents for Literary Institutions. Wm. Closs, N. F. Reid and W. H. Bobbitt were appointed.

The following names were nominated as Trustees, to the Board of Directors of Normal College, to fill vacancies in that body. Rev. J. W. Tucker and Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt—Henry Lilly, of Fayetteville; Col. W. S. G. Andrews of Goldsboro'; S. D. Wallce, of Wilmington; Thos. W. Harris, of Halifax; J. F. Clark, of Washington, and Henry B. Short, of Plymouth.

Rev. I. T. Wyche and R. T. Heflin were elected as Directors of Warrenton Female College.

The case of R. R. Dunkly was reconsidered and by permission his certificate of location withdrawn.

Certificate of location of Rev. J. H. Brent was received, and on motion he was readmitted into the traveling connection.

The following names passed examination of character and continued on superannuated list: William Holmes, B. T. Blake, William Anderson, Wm. R. McIntosh, Lafayette W. Martin, and Samuel B. Dozier.

The following passed and continued on the supernumerary list: Joshua Bethel, Thomas B. Reeks, Wm. W. Albea and Alexander Gattis.

The following elders passed examination of character: Alfred Norman, R. J. Carson, Daniel Culbreth John W. Lewis, Wm. M. Walsh, Robert P. Bibb, Ira T. Wyche, Nathan A. Hooker, W. S. Chaffin, Wm. Closs, T. P. Ricaud, C. P. Jones, D. W. Doub, N. H. D. Wilson, Lemon Shell, Joel W. Tucker, Joseph B. Martin, W. H. Bobbitt, S. M. Frost. J. P. Simpson, Jas. J. Hines, W. Barringer, J. H. Wheeler, L. S. Birkhead, Zebedee Rush, H. H. Gibbons, J. M. Gunn, P. J. Carraway, John Jones, M. N. Taylor, W. E. Pell, T. W. Guthrie, Abram Weaver, N. F. Reid, S. D. Adams, W. F. Clegg, S H. Helsabeck, C. M. Anderson, J. P. Moore, W. B. Richardson, Isham H. Hill, Isaac Avent, J. B. Alford, R. S. Moran, Jeremiah Johnson, W. M. B. Moore.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 3 P. M.—Conference convened; Rev. Jas. Reid presiding—religious exercises conducted by Rev. Chas. H. Phillips.

The minutes of the morning session were read and adopted.

N. H. D. Wilson elected Trustee of the Conference in place of R. O. Burton, resigned.

The Conference Trustees made a report in relation to Conference funds.

On motion ordered that a note held by the Treasurer of the Board of Trusteees of the Conference, against S. S. Bryant, be cancelled.

R. I. Carson resigned as Trustee of Greensboro' Female College and Wm. E. Pell elected to fill the vacancy.

Thomas S. Campbell, L. L. Hendren, John Tillett, L. S. Birkhead, Theophilus W. Moore, Charles H. Phillips and J. P. Simpson, were elected as finance committee for the ensuing Conference year.

Committee of Education reported in relation to Warrenton Female College, Lenoir Collegiate Institute, and Glen Anna Female Seminary. Report adopted.

T. W. Guthrie and J. M. Gunn asked and obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

Report from the Committee on Sabbath Schools was read and adopted.

The committee appointed to report on the financial condition of the Tract cause, reported and the report adopted. In pursuance of a resolution embraced in the report, Rev. R. T. Heflin was appointed to wind up the business of the Tract agency in the conference.

The plan for aiding in raising donations for Normal College, and laid on the table, some days ago, was moved up, but the motion failed.

Moved and adopted that William Closs be appointed a visitor from this Conference to the next meeting of the Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of North Carolina.

The name of Rev. William Carter was called on the examination of character, pending which Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

December, 16, 7 o'clock P. M.—Conference met, Rev. James Reid presiding; religious exercises conducted by Peter Doub, D. D.

Several members asked leave of absence, which was not granted by the Conference.

On motion, resolved that the first Friday in April, and the Friday next preceding the meeting of the annual Conference be observed by the churches in all the charges as a day of fasting and prayer.

A promiscuous discussion ensued upon matters and things in general; a report of which we would as soon undertake as we would to give the history of Biddy Maloney's cat. Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.—Conference met at 9 o'clock Rev. D. B. Nicholson in the chair, and after religious exercises reports were received from committees.

Rev. C. P. Jones was appointed Book Agent by the Conference.

The morning Session was principally occupied by a running, promiscuous discussion, in which everybody participated in general but no one particular. We would about as soon attempt to change the course of the planets as to report it, and even if we could report it we feel sure that those who participated in it would not care to see it in print. The debate answered a purpose however—it filled up the time and did no one any harm.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met according to adjournment, Bishop Cavanaugh in the chair.

After religious exercises an important law question which had been submitted to the Bishop for his decision, was presented to Conference. We regret that we were not able to procure the decision.

The case of Dr. Carter, being next in order, was taken up and the doors closed, pending the progress of which Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Conference met at 7 o'clock. We cannot attempt at this late hour, to give anything like a concise report of this the closing Session. The following Resolutions, which the papers of the town were requested to copy, were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That Bishop Kavanaugh, by his ability, patience and kindness in the discharge of his arduous duties, by his pastoral instructions, and his personal worth has endeared himself to our hearts; and we shall rejoice to welcome him to our Conference again.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Newbern for their courtesy to this Conference as a body and their kindness and hospitality to its members individually.

Resolved, That we present our thanks to the Presidents of the several Railroads over which we have travelled in coming to this Conference, for their politeness in passing us over their roads at half price.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Pastors and Trustees of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Christians and Free Will Baptist Churches for the use of their pupils during the session of our Conference.

Resolved, That the papers of the town and the North Carolina Christian Advocate be, and are hereby requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

The case of Wm. Carter, under the accusations of Dr. Deems, was called, and after a lengthy and somewhat tedious debate, Mr. Carter filed his protest affirming that he was not ready for trial—that he could not go into a trial without witnesses, documents, records, &c.

The Conference having already voted to entertain the charges, the reception of the protest was put to a vote when the Conference decided that his excuses for not going into a trial were good and the protest was filed.

On motion the trial of Wm. Carter, under the charges preferred by Dr. Deems, was ordered before the Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District. Here again a good deal of talking was done, much of which was not listened to very attentively.

The Conference refusing to pass the character of Rev. Wm. Carter in consequence of his failure to answer the charges preferred by Dr. Deems, he stands suspended, and consequently his name does not appear in the list of appointments.

Wm. Carter resigned the office of trustee in the Greensboro' Female College and also the position of trustee in the Conference.

L. L. Hendren was appointed to his place as trustee of the College, and W. E. Pell succeeded him as Conference trustee.

Rev. N. F. Reid made a personal explanation relative to false impressions that he supposed existed in the minds of some persons as to the feelings that existed between his father and himself. He said that he differed in sentiment with his father, but that the best feeling existed, and declared that nothing should ever cause a collision between his father and himself. His remarks were of a most feeling character, and were listened to in almost breathless silence by the Conference and by the audience.

Wm. Carter requested to be furnished with the records of the Conference at Pittsboro', and also of the session at Greensboro', as important to his defence in his coming trial. He also desired to be furnished with the records of the Virginia Conference held at Petersburg in the Deems and Smith case, but the Conference refused to entertain the request.

The minutes of the evening session together with the Resolutions of thanks, &c., were read.

There being no further business before the Conference, after an able and very feeling address from Bishop Cavvanaugh and the usual religious services the Conference adjourned at about 2 o'clock, Saturday morning.

Newberr Daily Progress.

Questions and Answers.

The following are the questions proposed to the Bishop for legal decision, on Tuesday, and the responses read to the Conference on yesterday:

QUESTION BY DR. DEEMS.

When a member of an annual Conference has been notified that certain charges will be presented against him at the Conference next ensuing, and the accuser so notifying has read his bill of charges to the Conference and the Conference has been some time in consideration of the character of the accused, can the accuser then withdraw his charges or any portion thereof without the consent of the accused and of the Conference.

(Signed.) C. F. DEEMS.

BISHOP'S RESPONSE.

After a bill of charges has been presented by one member of a Conference against another, after due notification, and the character of the accused has been so far under examination as to have taken evidence against the accused, the accuser cannot withdraw the charges without the consent of the accused and of the Conference. Nor can the accuser withdraw the charges he has preferred against a member after the Conference has agreed to entertain the charges, without the consent of the Conference.

(Signed.) H. H. KAVANAUGH.

QUESTION BY DR. CARTER.

When charges and specifications are presented to an Annual Conference, against one of its members, are they in the possession of the Conference until they are formally entertained by a vote of the Conference, and may they not at any time previous to this vote, be withdrawn?

(Signed.) WILLIAM CARTER.

BISHOP'S RESPONSE.

Charges under the circumstances specified in the question are not in the posecession of the Conference, until the Conference, by vote agree to entertain them, or shall without the formality of a vote on entertaining, proceed to the investigation of the charges. Until such action is had, the member presenting the charges may withdraw them.

(Signed.) H. H. KAVANAUGH.

Newbern Daily Progress of the 16th, inst.

List of Appointments

By the North Carolina Conference for the ensuing year.

Raleigh District—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.
do. City—L. L. Hendren.
do. City Mission—G. Farrar.
do. Colored Mission—James Reid.
do. Circuit—T. S. Campbell.
Taw River—Wm. M. Jordan, R. C. Maynard.
Henderson—Benj. F. Long.
Person—Theo. W. Moore.
Granville—Junius P. Moore.
Hillsboro Circuit—Jno. B. Alford.
Hillsboro Station—D. C. Johnston.
Chapel Hill—A. W. Mangum.
Louisburg—Thos. P. Ricaud.
Nashville—Caswell W. King, Jno. W. Jenkins.
Enoe Colored Mission—To be supplied.
North Carolina Advocate—Rufus T. Heflin.
Raleigh Female Seminary—David R. Bruton.
Greensboro' Dist.—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E.
do Station—L. S. Burkhead.
Guilford Circuit—Moses J. Hunt.
Davidson Circuit—Thos. B. Reeks.
Forsythe Circuit—Z. Rush.
Winston Circuit—Jas. F. Smoot.
Stokes Circuit—Clarendon M. Pepper.
Wentworth—Alfred Norman.
Alamance—C. H. Phillips.
Yanceyville—Jno. W. Lewis.
Franklinsville—Jos. C. Thomas.
Normal College and High Point—Jas. B. Dobbitt.
Asheboro'—Benj. F. Guthrie.
Leasburg—Jas. P. Simpson.
Wm. Barringer—Agent of Greensboro' Female College.
Joseph B. Martin—Agent of Normal College.
B. Craven—President of Normal College.
Salisbury Dist.—N. F. Reid, P. E.
" Station—H. T. Hudson.
Rowan—Joseph Wheeler.
East Rowan—Simeon D. Peeler.
Mocksville—M. C. Thomas.
Iredell—Wm. C. Gannon, W. W. Albea, Sup.
South Iredell—Enoch Moore.
Alexander Mission } Isaac W. Avent.
Little River Mission } To be supplied.
Jonesville—Chas. M. Anderson.
Wilkes—Rob. A. Willis.
Surry—Marquis L. Wood.
Blue Ridge Mission } To be supplied.
Somertown Mission } To be supplied.
S. H. Helsebeck, Agent of Olin High School.
Washington Dist.—Ira T. Wyche, P. E.,
" Station—Wm. E. Pell.
Roanoke—Wm. W. Floyd.
Warren—Robt. G. Barrett.
Plymouth—Jas. E. Mann.
Williamston—Isaac F. Kerana.
Greenville—Wm. A. Hester.
Columbia—W. F. Clegg.
Mattamaskeet—H. H. Gibbons.
Bath—W. D. Meecham.
Neuse—Wm. M. D. Moore.
Tawboro'—Robert S. Moran.
Neuse Mission—N. A. Hooker.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke Mission—Wm. H. Wheeler.
Cape Hatteras—Wm. L. Newby.
Roanoke Colored Mission—P. W. Yarrell.
Tar River Colored Mission—W. H. Barnes.
Newbern Dist.—Wm. Closs, P. E.
" Centenary—James H. Brent.
" Andrew Chapel Mission—Wm. M. Walsh.
" Circuit—Jno. H. Long.
Snow Hill—Jas. B. Bailey.
Wilson—Joel W. Tucker.
Contentnea Mission—Jere Johnson.
Smithfield—Lemon Shell.
Goldsboro'—Jas. L. Fisher.
Everettsville—N. A. H. Goddin.
Kinston—Jno. S. Davis.
Jones—Jno. M. Gunn.
Trent—John Jones.
Beaufort Ann St—Jos. H. Wheeler.
" Punis Chapel—J. H. Hill.
Straits—Jno. R. Brooks.
S. M. Frost, President of Wayne Female College,
J. J. Hines Agent, " " "
Jno. N. Andrews, Agent of Normal College,
C. P. Jones, Agent of Book Depository.
Wilmington Ditrrict—C. F. Deems, P. E.
do. Front St.—Jno. S. Long.
do. 5th St.—T. W. Guthrie.
Topsail—Williamson Harris.
Onslow—Jno. C. Brent.
Duplin—Jesse A. Cunniggim.
Sampson—Paul J. Carroway.
Bladen—Wash. B. Richardson.
South River Mission—Dan'l Culbreth.
Elizabeth—Robert P. Bibb.
Whitesville—Geo. W. Heptenstall.
Smithville—Alex. D. Betts.
Cape Fear Mission—M. N. Taylor.
North East—Thos. A. Triplett.
W. H. Bobbitt, Agent of American Bible Society.
W. I. Langdon, Secretary for the benefit of Seamen.
Fayetteville Dist.—Peter Doub, P. E.
" Station—Abraham Weaver.
Evans' Chapel—O. J. Brent.
" Circuit—Geo. E. Wyche.
Cape Fear Cir.—J. W. Tinnin.
Haw River—Jno. Tillett, A. Gattis, sup.
" " Mis.—To be supplied.
Tittsboro'—James W. Wheeler.
Deep River—W. S. Chaffin,
Montgomery—Thos. C. Moses.
Trion—Dirby H. Scovill.
Rockingham—S. D. Adams.
Moharric—Henry Gray.
Robeson—David W. Doub.

R. O. Burton, R. J. Carson, P. H. Joyner, Jas. H. Jefferson and Samuel Robertson were transferred to the Virginia Conference.

PERSON & STRANGE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP IN CIVIL BUsiness, in the county of New Hanover, and will practice in the County and Superior Courts. Their office is the same as heretofore occupied by Mr. Strange on the South side Market st., between Third and Fourth sts.

SAMUEL J. PERSON. ROBERT STRANGE.
Oct. 27, 1858. 44-3m—8-3m

COOPERS WANTED.

I WANT TO PURCHASE TWO No. 1 SPIRIT BARREL Makers—

ALSO

I want to hire for next year, two No. 1 Spirit Barrel Makers.
D. PIGOTT.
Nov. 22-1m-d&w.* Broker & Auctioneer.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1858, I ASSOCIATED with me in the Mercantile Busines, my brother, W. A. Heyer. The business will hereafter be transacted under the firm of John C. Heyer & Co. JOHN C. HEYER.
Oct. 8th, 1858. 27-3m—7-3m.

A BARGAIN.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE WEST, I offer for sale all my *LANDS* in this County, viz: 400 acres where I now live, adjoining the town of Whiteville, with about 100 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, 200 good Oak and Hickory and 100 Swamp; 1,540 acres from 1½ to 3 miles West of the above and on both sides of the W. & M. Railroad, good Pine, Oak and Hickory, about 100 acres Swamp, with 7 tasks of Turpentine, 2 small Dwelling Houses, 4 or 5 Cabins, good Storehouse and one of the best stands in the County for a Store and Distillery, and would make a fine Cotton farm, in good hands, being beautifully situated; 531 acres 4½ miles Southwest of Whiteville Depot, with about 200 acres of rich Swamp, partly ditched. If it would be any inducement to the purchaser I would sell 10 *LIKELY NEGROES*, all but 2 young, 8 of them men. I would take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to purchase. CALVIN HAYNES.
Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 21st. 29-5taw-tf—8-tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will expose to sale at public auction, at Exchange corner, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 3d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a lot of likely NEGROES, about thirteen in number, of various ages, belonging to the estate of A. P. McCaleb, dec'd. Terms 6 months credit, note with approved security. T. J. ARMSTRONG, Ex'r.
Dec. 13, 1856. 80-3w—16-3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION and LAND, consisting of about eight hundred acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which are cleared, situated on Topsail Sound. immediately in front of New Topsail Inlet, and about twenty-one miles from Wilmington.—The Plank Road leads to within nine miles of the premises. These lands are noted for the culture of Ground Peas, and other crops usually cultivated on the sea shore. The neighborhood is good, and persons desirous of purchasing a valuable farm on the sea shore, would do well to visit the premises and examine the location, &c. *If not previously disposed at of private sale, the above lands will be sold, on the premises*, on the 3d day of January next, at public auction, to the highest bidder. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold at public auction, several likely *YOUNG NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROP ON HAND, HORSES, one WAGON, one CART, one BUGGY, and FARMING UTENSILS.*
Terms at sale. B. F. NIXON.
Dec; 14.—84&16-ts*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT public Auction, at his residence, eight miles north of Wilmington, on the South Washington Road, on the 27th day of December 1858, his entire stock of Horses, & Mules, Sheep, Corn and Fodder, 1 Set of Blacksmith's Tools, Waggons, Plows and Plow Gear, one Yoke of Oxen, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c., &c.
Terms made known at sale. N. M. HILL.
Dec. 16, 1858. 86-ts—16-ts

FLOUR.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the *BEST FAMILY FLOUR*, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their store, No. 5 South Water street:
In whole barrels and half barrels;
In bags containing one-half;
In bags containing one-fourth;
In bags containing one-eighth.
They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, *FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACKED CORN, COW-FEED, SHORTS, BRAN*, &c., &c.
They also keep for sale—
CORN at wholesale and retail;
OATS at wholesale and retail;
PEAS at wholesale and retail;
HAY at wholesale and retail;
Marshall's *FINE SALT*, in sacks;
Liverpool ground *ALUM SALT*, in sacks;
North Carolina *FLOUR* on consignment.
Oct. 28.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.
Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.
Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.
All work warranted as represented.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.
TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,
Proprietor.
Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

FOR SALE AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:
Women of Beauty and Heroism, from Semeramis to Eugenie—a Portrait Gallery of Female Loveliness, illustrated with 19 Steel Engravings, by Frank B. Goodrich.
The Stratford Gallery, or the Shakspeare Sisterhood, comprising forty-five ideal Portraits, described by Henrietta Lee Palmer.
Leaflets of Memory, compiled by the Editor of the Oriental Annals.
The Josephine Gallery, by Alice Phœbe Carey.
The Atlantic Souvenir, Gift of Affection.
The Languge of Flowers, Words of Cheer, by Arthur.
The Poetry of Flowers, Friendship's Gift.
The Evergreen, Friends and Neighbors.
The Token, the Floral Offering.
The Prince of Peace, Passion of Flowers.
The Ladies' Book of Flowers, the Violet.
Youth's Keep Sake, Juvenile Forget-Me-Not.
The Rose Bud, Songs of the Woodland, Garden, and the Sea.
Christmas and the Poets, a Peep at No. Five.
Phœnixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques.
Wonder Book for Boys and Girls, a Strike for Freedom.
Hurrah for the Holidays, Children's Trials.
Old Whitney's Christmas Trot, Live and Let Live.
Flowers for Children, Popular Tales.
The Pearls and other Tales, Oriental Tales from Fairyland.
Daisy, Rollo Books, Little Nell, Little Paul, Little Wife, Oliver and the Jew Fagin, Sissy Jupe, Robinson Cruso, Arabian Nights, Nannie's Jewel Case, Heart and Faces.
Parley's Rome Island, Bible Stories, Asia, Sea, Sun and Moon.
Parley's Africa, Anecdotes, Juvenile Tales, Winter Tales.
Europe and Greece, the Christmas Tree.
Goody and his Dog, Johnny and Maggie.
Stories and Legends, Rose and Premaine, Annie and the Gloves.
Princess Uncar, Just in Tune, Young Rabbitt Francies.
The Happy Home, the dark Mountain, American Girls Book.
The Little Episcopalian, Bessey Melville, Journey Home.
Floral Albums, Tender Thoughts, Cherished Memories.
Inlaid Backgammon Boards, Ivory Men, Ivory Chess Men.
Reticules, Gold Pens, Portmonies, Ink Stands.
Bibles and Prayer Books, bound in antique and Silk Velvet Clasps.
Family Bibles, with and without Clasps bound in Antique.
Rosewood Work Boxes, Rosewood writing Desks.
Mahogany Desks, Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines.
Life of Dr. Daniel Baker, Baker's Revival Sermons.
Lithographs, Bolound Paintings, Framed Pictures, very handsome.
Dec. 20th, 1858.

NEWARK CIDER.—A few Barrels, new and sweet, in store and for sale by D. SMITH, Jr.,
Dec. 13. Front st., No. 2 Granite Row.